ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS, BOMBAY 4

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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GONDAL RASASHALA'S "SHISHU SANJIVAN" Cures AILMENTS PECULIAR to INFANTS... Gives HEALTH VAIDYA MAHESHWAR BROS., 411, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Tel. 23367. Dispensary, Purshottam Palace Sicca Nazar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay. Richey Road, Ahmedabad. (Ask for detailed catalogue).

• Maynard Way Out Of Indian Impasse •

THREE-POINT PLAN TO ENLIST INDIA FOR VICTORY

NATIONAL GOVT: GOODWILL MISSION: A PRINCE, PREMIER OR PUBLIC MAN AT WHITEHALL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 13.

Writing in the "New Statesman" Sir John Maynard, ex-Governor of the Punjab, pleads for the transformation of the present Executive Council in India into a Responsible Ministry. He also says that an Indian, who is not a military officer, should be appointed as Member for defence in addition to the Commander-in-Chief.

A GOODWILL MISSION

Silmultaneously Haille Selassie must be asked to send Abyssinian representatives to accompany an unofficial British Goodwill Mission to India and appeal to parties to sink differences in the united war of liberation. If Japan enters the war Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek should be asked to add Chinese representatives to such a mission, but in no circumstances representatives of Dominions, which have acquired a reputation for colour prejudice, should be included.

THE WAY OUT

To mark India's importance in the present struggle, an Indian public man should be appointed Secretary for India. He should either be (1) The Premier of a province whose soldier sons carried the British Flag to score victories—Sir Sikandar; (2) A Rajput Maharaja who has maintained the glory of immemorial ancestry by a long record of good Government at home and good services abroad—Bikaner; (3) A public man of wide liberal sympathies who served alike the Crown and Indian people and recently renewed evidence of his continuing search for a way of peace—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Maulana Obeidulla Sindhi, the famous Muslim Divine, who returned to India after 29 years' exile, opened the anti-Pakistan Conference at Kumbhakonam. He is in the centre with a flowing white beard.

Stop Resistance To British Advance In Syria

LONDON REPLY TO VICHY NOTE OF PROTEST

No Argument On "Collaboration": Petain Govt.'s Stand

LONDON, June 13.

THE British Government have told Vichy that "responsibility for the consequences of the assistance which the French authorities were ready to render to the enemies of His Majesty must rest with Marshal Petain's Government.

This is contained in the Memorandum which the British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare, has been instructed to hand over to the French Ambassador there, in reply to the events in Syria. Both the Vichy Note and the British reply were published in London to-day.

TEXT OF BRITISH MEMORANDUM

The British Memorandum in reply to the Vichy Note, which the British Ambassador in Madrid has been instructed to hand over to the French Ambassador is in the following terms:—

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had the honour to receive the communication which the French Ambassador at Madrid handed to His Majesty's Ambassador on June 8.

His Majesty's Government will not be expected to enter into an argument with Marshal Petain's Government on the subject of the meaning of the word 'COLLABORATION', more especially since it has not been clearly defined in the communication under reference.

His Majesty's Government have based their action in Syria on the facts of the case as are known to them and not on theoretical consideration and this has been made clear in their public statement on the subject."

The British Note adds that the British have no desire that French blood should be shed; and states that it will be in the interests of both countries if Vichy forces in Syria are told not to oppose the measures taken by the Allies in order to prevent Germans taking Syria.

TEXT OF VICHY NOTE

The British Note reaffirms that Britain has no territorial designs in Syria or elsewhere in French overseas possessions. British intention is to restore the independence and greatness of France when victory is won.

It may be recalled that on June 8, the Vichy Ambassador in Madrid had handed a Note on the subject to the British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare.

The following is the text of the communication from Vichy Government:

"The French Government have just learned by a telegram received from the French High Commissioner in Beirut that their territory has been attacked this morning at Merjyoum south of Djebel Druze and that enemy reconnaissance elements, armoured cars and infantry have come into contact with our posts. Fighting is in progress.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs again draw the attention of the United States Embassy to the fact that there has been no collaboration between the French and Germans in Syria and that all the German material and personnel which might have been there during the events in Iraq have been withdrawn with the exception of two or three damaged machines and about ten men.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wish most particularly to draw the United States' Embassy's attention to the fact that any British attack in the present situation in Syria can be expected to produce the gravest consequences. As the Embassy are already aware, the French Government is determined to defend its territory and possessions wherever they may be attacked and with all the means at their disposal. Every measure is being taken accordingly to this effect in Syria.

Aware of the danger of the present situation the French Government will for its part avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict. If the trouble in fact is extended, the French Government will find itself obliged to assure by necessary measures the defence of territories under French sovereignty."—Reuter.

AXIS NATIONALS FLEE FROM SYRIA

ISTANBUL, June 13.

The flight of Axis nationals from Syria because of the Allied entry is shown in the arrival here from Aleppo of 27 Germans and 9 Italians.

The Italians were members of the Armistice Commission, but the Germans had been engaged in various forms of activity in Syria.—Reuter.

NO FOOD FOR FRANCE

America Decides To Suspend Shipments

"COLLABORATION" COST

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Washington cabled on June 10:—

The United States Government have decided to suspend all food shipments to France since Vichy's "collaboration" with Germany is greater than has been admitted or necessary under the Armistice.

M. Henri Haye, the Vichy Ambassador, recently told Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, that the food situation in France was such that at least 117 shipments from the United States were urgently needed.

Washington diplomatic quarters say that the United States Department have given Marshal Petain every opportunity to clear his Government of the charges of playing Germany's game.

MOSCOW DENIES RUSSO-GERMAN WAR SCARE

But Ankara Reports Intense Armament Drive And Anti-Nazi Campaign: Stalin Plays For Time: Cripps Talks In London

LONDON, June 13.

"All rumours of Soviet preparations for war with Germany are devoid of foundation," states the official Soviet News Agency, Tass in an authorised statement broadcast by the Moscow radio to-night.

MOSCOW-BERLIN PACT WORKS WELL

The statement specially says: "Firstly, Germany has not presented any demands to the U.S.S.R. and no negotiations could, therefore, have taken place.

Secondly, Germany is fulfilling the terms of the Soviet-German Pact just as unfailingly as the Soviet-Union. The movements of German troops on Germany's eastern frontiers must be due to other reasons which have nothing to do with Soviet-German Relations.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union observes and intends to observe the terms of the German-Soviet Pact and all rumours of its preparations for war with Germany are devoid of any foundation.

Fourthly, the recent mobilisation of reserves and manoeuvres had for their object training of reserve contingents and checking up of the working of the railway system and to represent these operations as hostile to Germany is to say the least absurd."—Reuter.

CRIPPS CONTINUES HIS TALKS

LONDON, June 13.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Moscow continued his talks in London with Foreign Office officials.—Reuter.

STALIN PLAYS FOR TIME

ANKARA, June 13.

The chief result of the assumption of the premiership by M. Stalin has been the intensification of the armaments drive in Russia with special efforts further to enlarge and modernise the air force, according to reports received by well-informed Turkish quarters here.

Meanwhile lecturers have been telling soldiers and workers that it is imperative that the Red Army should be very strong in order to prevent and, if necessary repel any German attack. Some lecturers referred to M. Molotov's Berlin visit last November and warned their listeners that Germany was Russia's enemy, but the Kremlin had called off the campaign on M. Molotov's return only to resume it in January, since when it has been intensified.

STALIN PLAYS FOR TIME.

Well-informed Turkish quarters here express the opinion that Germany is the dominating influence in Russian Foreign policy. It is believed that M. Stalin will accede to some of the demands that may be made by Germany as his policy is to gain time to enable him to build a strong army and industrial machine capable of supporting such an army in war time.

Some quarters here are convinced that M. Stalin will resist Herr Hitler should he (Hitler) invade the Ukraine and that the Kremlin will refuse any concession infringing Soviet sovereignty such as German control of certain railways and industries which the Germans believe is the only way of obtaining increased supplies from Russia.

ROOSEVELT CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS

WASHINGTON, June 13.

President Roosevelt who is reported to be suffering from slight sore throat has cancelled all engagements including the regular Friday Cabinet meeting and press conference.—Reuter.

DAMASCUS SURROUNDED

Parleys For Surrender Of Syrian Capital: Anxiety To Avoid Bloodshed

BEIRUT BOMBED

CAIRO, June 13.

It is understood that the Allies have practically surrounded Damascus, but parleys are in progress with a view to avoiding bloodshed, which have delayed the Allied entry.

According to Vichy messages, Beirut was attacked several times last night by the R.A.F.

The Free French are encircling Kisweh, south of Damascus it is authoritatively stated in London. It is not quite clear whether they have actually taken the town, but it is pointed out that if they have they have at any rate taken a small village east of Kisweh.

There are now about seven or eight hundred French troops in Allied hands.

ALLIES ANXIOUS TO AVOID BLOODSHED

Allied forces desire to minimise bloodshed in Syria. That is the reason why Damascus has not yet been occupied. From a hill south of Damascus they can see the gardens and the date palm groves of the city. Had this been purely military operations, tanks would have no doubt long forged forward while the artillery hammered at the circle of the modern forts guarding the city. The peculiarity of these forts is that they were mostly built for the purpose of firing on the city itself in the event of a rising. The lava-bed terrain around Damascus also tends to slow down the advance of Allied forces.

BRILLIANT STRATEGY

Syrian circles in Egypt are most interested in the persistent report from Ankara of a British thrust fom Dar-ez-Zor on the Euphrates to Palmyra which, if confirmed, would be a brilliant strategic move. The main configuration of the country is that of two mountain ranges parallel with the coast making east to west communications difficult, but there is one gap along this line at Palmyra-Homs-Tripoli cuts Syria in two.

Any drive to Tripoli as General Dentz, the French High Commissioner, must well know, would therefore establish the Allied forces in a commanding position enabling them to push north and south and would probably lead to the collapse of the resistance at Beirut, Damascus and Aleppo.

Jimma Being Encircled

Abyssinian Campaign Nearing Its End

LONDON, June 13.

Jimma in Abyssinia—one of the two last pockets of Italian resistance+is being encircled.

North of Jimma the British forces now hold Assab the capture of which was announced on Thursday.

The two columns which had crossed the river Omo had now joined up some fifteen to twenty miles from Jimma.

Patrol forces are also hammering the Italians in the west.

A Punjabi Regiment it is now stated, was among the troops which took part in the capture of Assab.

25 Italian Generals Captured

CAIRO, June 13.

Reuter's chief correspondent in Cairo wires:—

The capture of Nekemti announced on Thursday is a town of some importance on the main road leading westwards from Addis Ababa to the area still held by the Italians around Jimma. It is another blow to the Italians there, but mopping operations continue.

The Italians round Jimma have a fair amount of troops and supplies.

While it is difficult to keep count, it is estimated that with the captures announced to-day, the number of Italian generals taken in Abyssinia now is about 25.

The capture of Assab, announced yesterday, means that the entire east coast of Africa except French Djibouti is now in British hands.

Assab has been used for sometime for dhow traffic bringing food and supplies from Yemen but since the capture of Dessie it has been impossible to send aid to the Italians in the interior.

It is believed that all the shipping in Assab port was scuttled sometime ago.—Reuter.

Goebbels Gagged!

NEW YORK, June 13.

Copies of the final edition of the Nazi Party organ "Voelkischer Beobachter" containing an article by Goebbels fore-shadowing an imminent invasion of Britain have been confiscated by the Reich officials, according to a Dow Jones message. No reason was given for this action.—Reuter.

NAZI POCKET BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED OFF NORWAY

LONDON, June 13.

A British airplane torpedoed German Pocket Battleship off Norway early to-day. The Pocket Battleship, whose identity is not yet revealed, halted and later retired at greatly reduced speed.

This is announced in a 'communique' released by the British Air Ministry which adds that shortly before midnight last night a Blenheim aircraft of the Coastal Command on reconnaissance off the southern coast of Norway sighted an enemy Pocket Battleship, escorted by a number of destroyers.

A striking force was despatched by the Coastal Command and in the early hours of this morning the battleship, then off Egersund was hit by a torpedo from a Beufort aircraft. Dense clouds of white smoke rose from the vessel and prevented accurate observation by other aircraft of the results of their attacks.

Soon after ten hours this morning, the battleship was stationary some miles off Mandal on the most southern point of Norway and later the whole force was observed to be retiring towards Skaggerak at greatly reduced speed.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations and one enemy flying boat was destroyed by a Hudson reconnaissance aircraft.—

Identity Of Raider

The Pocket Battleship is either "Luetzow" (former "Deutschland") or "Admiral Scheer", according to the belief expressed in London to-night. She was probably on her way to take the place of Hitler's illfated monster battleship "Bismarck" as a commerce raider in the North Atlantic.—Reuter.

CYPRUS KEEPS VIGIL

NICOSIA, June 13.

"Reuter's" special correspondent in Cyprus writes:—

Since the evacuation of Crete, an attack on Cyprus has been expected any moment and preparations for such an attack are continuing day and night.

Nowhere is the British advance in Syria being watched with greater interest than in the small island—one of the most exposed points in the great front stretching from Baghdad to west Africa.

With Rhodes 200 miles west and the German air bases in Syria nearer still, the island has long been prepared for an attack.

Among the greatest encouragements to the Cypriotes is the failure of the Nazi attempt to paralyse British Mediterranean shipping by attack.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Ladies, Gentlemen, any nationality or community, desiring introductions for social advancement, friendship, companionship, matrimony, partnership, occupation promotion, hobbies, correspondence, exchange views, stamps, snaps, write to The Mutual Social Circle, Dept. B.A., enclosing stamped (2 1/4 annas stamps) and self-addressed envelope for reply. Post Box No. 87, Bombay, Promoter of Social Contacts Madame Sorel. (14701)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a handsome Hindu girl aged 20 to 30 Virgin or issueless widow for a young Hindu Bank Officer at Bombay with permanent income of Rs. 250|- per month. Write in confidence to Mr. Sainh, 61, Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay. (14704)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Lady Teacher passed B.Sc. with Physics and Chemistry. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, I. E. Society's Girls School, No. 1, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay 14. (14703)

Wanted Shorthand Typist experienced in a Solicitors firm. Apply Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Manecklal, 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. (14697)

Wanted two B.P.N.A. nurses, each on pay of Rs. 65-15|3-140 plus Rs. 5|- uniform allowance, free furnished quarters and Provident Fund. Apply with copies of testimonials to Civil Surgeon, Sukkur. (5321)

Wanted an experienced First Class Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, who has been in-charge of steam Turbine. Apply with Testimonials to the Box No. 14692, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Sole Distributors for every District in Bombay and Bengal Presidencies on attractive terms Apply to "The Apal Bandavamirtham" Depot. Head Office Quilon, South India. (14599)

Wanted immediately a correspondence clerk knowing shorthand typing, Parsi preferred, salary Rs. 50|- p.m. Apply with testimonials Box No. 14678, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a mechanic and a sawyer for a wood, Saw Mill in Bombay. Apply with full testimonials. Box No. 14679 "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 45 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A Matriculate, specialist in Harmonium playing, knows crafts and music, wants a job of a teacher in any High School or private tuitions. Please write to D. S. Palsapure, Top floor, Tulsidas Building 255, opposite Sarkari Tabela Girgaum.

68. FLATS TO LET

Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple, Shambhuwan Building. Decent and airy flats of 7 and 8 rooms. Apply: Wassiamull Assomull, Telephone No. 21338 or premises. (14693)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Government Commercial Classes. (Elphinstone High School, Bombay.) Students prepared for full course for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination and also in single subjects such as Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Special Class from 6 to 8 p.m. for Matriculates. For particulars apply to the Head Master, Elphinstone High School. (5267)

Sydenham College of Commerce: Evening classes for preparing students for First R.A. Examination and also for the College Diplomas in Accountancy & Secretarial Practice commence work 20th June. Candidates for Final R. A. Examination may join Senior Accountancy Diploma class. Admissions proceeding. (14682)

Islamia High School, Etawah, U. P. Re-opens on July 9, 1941. One of the best and the oldest residential Muslim Institution; commodious hostels, well-equipped libraries, laboratories and Museums; highly organised games, and scouting subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Drawing, Commerce, Science, Agriculture, Nature Study, Hygiene, Physical Training and Theology. Prospectus free from the Headmaster. (14664)

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Booklets free. International College, 48 Lingachetti St., Madras. (14669)

Shorthand: Evening classes in Shorthand at Sydenham College of Commerce commence 10th June. Students trained for Government Higher Certificate Examinations in Shorthand. Admissions made daily. (14683)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund for Scholarships:—The Trustees of the above Fund invite application for two Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munurwar Community, who are studying for Civil Engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June,1941. (V. G. Akula, G.E.V., C. Veterinary Surgeon, for Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.) (5325)

341. PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Wanted for a cinema house in Bombay a partner who can invest Rs. 4,000. Apply Box No. 14700, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Promissory Notes (Personal Bonds) and Mortgages! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road, Assar Virji Building. (14693)

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Healthy Donors,—both Voluntary and Paid—either sex, any Community, needed for Blood Transfusion. (Paid donors will receive Rs. 25|- for Transfusion). No ill effects on donors but satisfaction of helping a charitable cause and saving a life. Please apply Secretary Red Cross, Town Hall Compound, Bombay. (5300)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

The HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE of Commerce Ahmedabad, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay, for the I. Com. & B. Com. examinations reopens on 20th June, 1941 Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs 20/- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 P.M. in his office in the College building near Navarangpara, Ellisbridge. Limited Hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5 is necessary.

PRINCIPAL

5301

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

A PRE-PRIMARY CLASS on Montessori lines has been started under a fully trained and experienced Lady Teacher.

Admissions at the School, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

(14694)

WANTED

CANDIDATES with a good knowledge of English are required for service in the Indian Army as Havildar Storemen, Clerks and Storemen.

Graduates between the ages of 2. and 29 will be enrolled as Havildars on pay of Rs. 70|- per mensem with FREE rations, clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates between the ages of 18 and 41 will be enrolled as Clerks on pay of Rs. 38 8|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates with previous experience as Clerks may be selected for enrolment as Mobilization Clerks on pay of Rs. 60|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Preference will be given to candidates who are able to type.

Candidates who have not passed Matriculation or its equivalent, but who have previous experience as Clerks will be considered.

Non-Matrics without previous experience, are eligible for enrolment as candidates in the Stores Division, and will receive starting pay of Rs. 16|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.

(5269)

NOTICE.

THE NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY

RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGES
and approved by Government of Bombay

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION opens on MONDAY, 23rd June, 1941.

Four Year's Course Leading upto the L.D.Sc., (Bombay) Diploma ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Matriculation of any Indian University. Interscience B. Group candidates will be exempted from Chemistry, Physics and Biology. For Admission and Information Apply to:

V. M. DESAI,
D.D.S., F.I.C.D.
Dean, The Nair Hospital Dental College,
Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

(5220)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO...PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1941 to transact the following Business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1940.
*(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and a Bonus.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Manekilal Premchand and Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect Auditors for the year 1941 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA.
Managing Director.

To the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company. Limited., and in particular to Messrs. Kalidas Ukabhai Unwala, Shivshankar Girdharlal Acharya, Phirozeshah Pallonjee Patell, Cassim Mia Allibhoy, Bhailal Purshottam Dave, Chunilal K. Vora, Jayantilal Popatlal Porecha, S. Mahalingam Aiyyar, N. G. Maniar, Mrs. Kamalabai Sitaram, Gordhandas Jagjivan Maniar, Jankidass Keshardew, Abdulkarim K. Whewaria, Ranglall Ramchander, Ghanshamdas Shreekrishan and Anand-Rai Kedia.

Bombay, 9th June, 1941.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June, 1941 to 7th July, 1941, both days inclusive.

*The dividend, if passed, will be paid in the Company's Office from 8th July, 1941, between 11-30 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 23rd June, 1941.

(5302)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

WANTED a Junior Clerk, experienced in accounts, on a commencing salary of Rs. 50|- per month, for the duration of the War, in the office of the Naval Officer-in-Charge, Karachi. Written applications with testimonials should reach the Chief Superintendent, Royal Indian Navy Office, Mint Road, Bombay, before 21st June.

(5299)

"MARINE BOILER FOR SALE"

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a Marine Boiler available for immediate sale as per undernoted particulars:—

Return tube scotch cylindrical type in very good condition, complete with mountings, smoke box, stools and chimney. Manufactured 1891. Inspection certificate expired 20-3-1941. Working pressure 100 lbs per sq. inch. Diameter 12' 6"—Length 9'. Heating surface 1146.3 sq. ft. Two corrugated furnaces. Can be used afloat or ashore. Please apply to

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
Scindia House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

(5289)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for vacancies in the Royal Indian Navy for Motor Boat Engine Assistant Drivers for the duration of hostilities.

AGE:—25 to 40.

Must be able to read and write English also to speak Urdu.

Must have a sound working knowledge of petrol and/or Diesel Engines and have had at least 5 years' practical experience.

PAY:—

	P.M.
Whilst on probation for 3 months	Rs. 105
On confirmation	Rs. 125

With free food, clothing and accommodation. A number of Assistant Drivers will be promoted to Drivers with pay of Rs. 220|-. Applicants should call in person on the Officer-in-Charge, Mechanical Training Establishment, R.I.N Dockyard, between 9-00 & 9-30 A.M. for an interview.

(5298)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

TAKE NOTICE that our client Messrs. THE BHARAT PICTURES, LTD., have purchased the entire negative rights of the incomplete picture "SWAMI NATH alias HUSBAND" originally produced by the Hindustan Cinetone Co. and that our above-named clients are the only persons entitled to deal with and dispose of the same.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1941.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for
Messrs. The Bharat Pictures Ltd

5335.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building Bombay invites tenders for the supply of M.S. sheets and flats

Tender form No. MP/BH. 5709 may be obtained from him on payment in cash or by Money Order the sum of Rs. 2/- per set which is not refundable.

Due for submission and opening at 12 noon on 24-6-41 and 25-6-41 respectively.

5331

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Ultra marine blue powder for the Naval Store Officer, Bombay.

Tender form No. SY/BH. 5707 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2 per set not refundable. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 20th June 1941.

5336

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Bandage Cloth.

Tender form No. SY/BX 1317, may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 6/- per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 19-6-41.

5323

WANTED

TRADESMEN ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED for service in the Indian Army. Good pay is offered to suitable candidates who are familiar with the following trades:—

Draughtsmen.	Sawyers.
Fitters.	Tinsmiths.
Electricians.	Welders.
Concretors.	Plumbers.
Masons.	Bootmakers.
Bricklayers.	Tailors.
Painters.	Blacksmiths.
Saddlers.	Farriers.
Carpenters.	

Motor Drivers are also required on pay of Rs. 45|- to Rs. 50|- p.m.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.

(5268)

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 27TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th July, 1941, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1940.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect three Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June, to 12th July, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries

Bombay, 10th June, 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on or after the 14th July, 1941, on the shares issued in or prior to the year 1936 to those Shareholders in whose names they stand in the Company's Register on the 23rd June, 1941, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses.

5330.

Legal Notices

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 1801 of 1933

Bai LABAI, daughter of late Abdullabhai Laljee, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khambala Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) HOOSEINBHOY ABDULLABHAI LALJEE; (2) HARCONBHOY HOOSEINBHOY ABDULLABHAI LALJEE, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of August, 1939, it was "inter alia" ordered that the defendants as executors of the deceased Abdullabhai Laljee without any personal liability should out of the estate of the said deceased Abdullabhai Laljee pay to the plaintiff on or before the 1st day of December, 1939 the sum of Rs 11,500|- inclusive of costs and simple interest at the rate of 6% per annum upon the said sum of Rs 11,500|- from 30th August, 1939 until payment; and it was also declared by the said Consent Decree that the defendants as such executors should give a first charge to the plaintiff on the properties situate at Dongersey Road and at Kasai Gully in Bombay belonging to the estate of the said deceased and specifically described in the Schedule to the said Consent Decree until the said sum of Rs. 11,500|- with interest as aforesaid and costs were paid in full.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of January, 1941, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants as Executors as aforesaid and of the said deceased Abdullabhai Laljee in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing lying and being thereon (known as Kasai Gully property), situate in Dontas 3rd Row or Esrael Mollha, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards be the same little more or less and bearing cadastral Survey No. 1069 of Mandvi Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (1316) and New Survey No. 2948 the said house and premises being assessed under No. (38) and bounced as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and the house of Munshee Abdoo Rahiman bin Moidin Bawa Pice, on or towards the West by a passage and the house of Chattee Tukaram Suttoo and Zessoo Moolay, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public Road called Esrael Mohalla.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1941, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated the 7th January, 1941, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of claimant No. 2, Shabanali Fazalbhoy Bhojabhai, for Rs. 10,600|- with interest and costs —interest and 6% on Rs. 10,600|- from 22nd December, 1939, up to the date of payment—allowed subject to the plaintiff's first charge under his decree in the above suit dated 30th August, 1939.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when it is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or Messrs. Pereira Fazalbhoy & Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1941.

T. SINCLAIR KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

(5318)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1728 of 1939.

MESSRS. KORSHI DAYA & Co. .... Plaintiffs.

versus.

DATTATRAYA SHAMDHAR KANETKAR and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO CONSENT DECREE, dated the 13th March 1940 and Judge's Order, dated 7th March, 1941, the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 26th June, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

Properties situate at Kandkale, Taluka Maval, District Poona, bearing the respective Survey Nos. 53, 56, 57, 57, 58, 62, 69, 70, 61, 62, 129, 62, 123, 115, 173 Areas in Acres and Gunthas 3-12, 18-23, 1-3, 1-5, 4-20, 2-34, 6-32, 13-3, 8-9, 1-21, 9-20, 4-22, 7-19, 6-12, 0-11 and Assessments in Rupees, annas and pies 6-4-0, 23-12-0, 1-11-0, 1-13-0, 4-8-0, 3-7-0, 8-12-0, 15-0-0, 9-6-0, 1-6-0, 11-4-0, 5-0-0, 13-12-0, 3-2-0, 0-10-0, one bungalow, one store house, and blocks at Khadkale (Railway Station Kamshet) in part of Survey No. 58|1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 6-10, Dean Lane, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of April 1941.

(Sd) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

(5316)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of (1) Dattatraya Vithal Parulekar and (2) Madhukar Vithal Parulekar minors

and

In the matter of a Suit No 166 of 1941 wherein Fozmal Bhutaji and Pokhraj Himatmal, the Petitioners herein are the Plaintiffs and the said Minors are the Defendants 3 and 4.

1 FOZMAL BHUTAJI and (2). POKHRAJ HIMATMAL both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioners

Notice to minors and next friends of minors

To,

Bai RUKHMINIBAI, widow of Vithal Ramchandra Parulekar, the mother and natural Guardian of the Minors abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Bai RUKHMINIBAI, widow of Vithal Ramchandra Parulekar or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendants 3 and 4 and that the Prothonotary & Senior Master in his Chambers will on the 20th day of June, 1941, at 12 noon proceed to appoint the said Bai Rukhminibai widow of Vithal Ramchandra Parulekar or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 13th day of February 1941.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR.

The 13th day of February, 1941
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

5332.

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Public Notices

1940.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, 30th June, 1941 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To consider and if thought fit to pass the arrangement proposed with the Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1941, to SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office 28, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay on and after Monday the 28th day of July, 1941 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th day of June, 1941 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. INTIMATION OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY.

(5326)

THE ASSOCIATED ADVERTISERS AND PRINTERS, LTD.
505, Arthur Road, Tardeo,
Bombay 7.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1941, at 1 p.m (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 505, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay 7, to transact the following business.

BUSINESS

1. To adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1940.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. K. K. Parekh and Mr. Nadirshaw Kawasji, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and offer themselves for the same.
3. To appoint Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4. To consider any other business that may be laid before the Meeting by the Officiating Managing Director, and may be allowed by the Chairman.

THE SHARE TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th June, 1941 to 30th June, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
For The Associated Advertisers & Printers Ltd.
K. K PAREKH.
Officiating Managing Director.

Bombay 1st June, 1941.

(5324)

LABORATORIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
Alipore, Calcutta.

WANTED

A TEMPORARY CHEMICAL or PHYSICAL ASSISTANT on a salary of Rs. 150 per month for six months at the above laboratories. The applicants should have some experience of research-work on fibres or cork and its substitutes or plastics. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1941.

DIRECTOR,
Scientific and Industrial Research,
1-B, Judges Court Road,
Alipore, Calcutta.

(5327)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 661 of 1940.

KAUSHIK VIRMANISHANKER PANDIT ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
JETHALAL DEVSHANKER DAVE ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR SALE, dated 18th December, 1940, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction subject to the charge of the Government for the balance of the amount due to them by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 27th June, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land at Khar in the Bombay Suburban District being Plots Nos. 73 and 74 in the Suburban Scheme No. VII Khar, admeasuring about 946 square yards or thereabouts with the dwelling houses thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HARILAL THAKAR & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1941.
(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.
(5317)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 337 of 1937

HARGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
(Versus)
FRAMROZE EDULJI BHOMISA and Others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR SALE, dated 14th December, 1937, and Appellate Court's Decree dated 4th April, 1938 and Consent Order, dated 22nd November, 1940, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1941, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the building thereon admeasuring 38 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Laughton's Survey No. 9237 and Cadastral Survey No. 337 of the Fort Division and A Ward No. 1848 and Street Nos. 30, 34, 36 Gunbow Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the building thereon, admeasuring 11 Sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's last rent roll No. 5429 and Laughton's Survey No. 9242 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 of the Fort Division and A Ward No. 1853 and Street No. 20 Gunbow Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO. Attorneys for the 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1941.

ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA
Commissioner.
5295.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT H.M.I.N DOCKYARD, FORT BOMBAY.

By order of The Director of Contracts, Army Head Quarters, Simla, Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will offer for sale by Public Auction on Monday, 16th June, 1941, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at H.M.I.N. Dockyard, Fort, Unserviceable Stores including:—

Steel scrap, Tin scraps, Wire rope, Iron blocks, Brass locks, Pad locks, Brushes, Clocks, Coir Mattings, Belting, Wash basins, Canvas, Manila cordage, Chain, Table fan, Fire extinguishers, Canvas hoses, Leather cuttings, Mosquito nets, Rubber cuttings, Empty drums, Flannel, Towels, Bed sheets, Gunny bags, and one big lot Wood scrap etc.

Terms:—Cash.

GANDHI & Co.

EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Portable Typewriter, Godrej Steel Almirah Musical Box, D. C. Frigidaire Machine, Safes, China Vases & Figures, Rajwanshi Zula with E. Lights, Hall Carpets, Wrist Watches, Drawing room Cabinets, Remington Typewriter, Harmoniums, Bronze Figures, Chesterfield sets, Rocking Horse, Wardrobes, Dining table and Chairs, etc. Property of an European Gentleman V Grayson Esquire & Others. On view.

On The Air

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Delhi 2. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 to 9-20 As in Delhi 2. 9-20 A.R.P. Talk.

12 noon to 12-57 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 2. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 2 As in Delhi 2.

From 7-30 Bombay 2 will operate on 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 Indian music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Indian music. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sundrabai. 6-30 Variety programme. 7-15 Indian music. 7-25 Local news and announcements 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Instrumental music. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Indian music. 8-45 Sundrabai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 to 10-45 As in Delhi 2.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Krishnabai. 5-20 Bhajan aur shabd 5-35 Bundu Khan. 5-50 Benazirbai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 special announcements. 6-15 Nasir Khan. 6-30 Ramanand Sharma. 6-45 Krishnabai. 7-5 Master Madan. 7-15 Raftar-i Zamana. 7-30 Dadra aur geet. 7-45 Bundu Khan. 8 In Khaki Now-4. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Randhir Pahelwan. 10-30 Krishnabai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Running commentary. 6-5 Sunil Kumar Roy. 6-20 News in Bengali. 6-25 News in English. 6-30 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Sachin Das. 7-20 Sunil Kumar Roy. 7-30 Sachin Das. 7-40 Panchadashi. 8 Padmar Dheu. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Sidney Ralli. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-23 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Rhythm and more rhythm.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For women. 4-30 Your programme. 5 J. V. Raghavan. 5-45 Bhajans. 6 News in English. 6-5 Shrimati S. Dharmambal. 6-30 J. V. Raghavan. 7 Turn back the clock. 7-10 Vemuri Gaggayya. 7-15 Commercial news. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 M. M. Dandapani Desikar. 9 On the job, 2. 9-10 Interlude. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Topical talk.

TRADE AND COMMERCE REGULATIONS

Publication By Economic Resources Board

SIMLA: June 13.

Statutory and other notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding matters relating to the trade and commerce of British India in connection with the war from Sept. 1 1940 to November 30, 1940 have been published in a single volume by the Economic Resources Board, it is understood.

The publication, which is the 5th of a series, reproduces the rules framed under the Defence of India Act, 1939, relating to the trade and commerce of British India as amended up to and including Sept. 30, 1940, and statutory and other notices concerning imports and exports, finance, trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property, the control of tea, rubber, etc., and miscellaneous subjects including supplies, labour, wages, insurance, transport, freights patents and designs.—A. P.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 59,36,945/14/21.

Deduct amount made over on 13-6-41 to the Ladies' Committee for purchase of "Win the War" Rupee Fund Tickets at the request of Sir Homi Mehta, the donor Rs. 1,000. Remainder Rs. 59,35,845/14/11.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,358/9 through the Collector of Kaira, Kaira District. Rs. 185/14 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co. (monthly), Rs. 166/4 the members of the staff of the Associated Cement Cos., Ltd. (11th instalment), Rs. 97 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Mangaon, Thana District.

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 1,358 through the Collector of Kaira, Kaira District, Rs. 131 the members of the staff of the Associated Cement Cos., Ltd. (11th instalment). Rs. 96 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Mangaon, Thana District.

For the European Association, Bombay Branch, King Emperor's Birthday Appeal: Rs. 66,898/15/3 amount collected by the European Association, Bombay Branch.

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 60 the members of the staff of the Income-tax Department, Bombay City (further donation).

For Amenities for Indian Troops: Rs. 60 the members of the staff of the Income-tax Department, Bombay City (further donation).

Grand Total on Friday: Rs. 60,06,539/5/1.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. B.M.	Dep B.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	5-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Cheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-05	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-05	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon; (Sat)	
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-40	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-55	00-00
The Flying Ranee Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

New York Cotton Exchange

TECHNICAL PROFIT-TAKING

Bombay: June 13.

Cotton prices in America touched new high levels for the season during the initial period of the session on Thursday on active buying by Bombay and mills on continued heavy business in Grey Goods. But subsequently the markets were faced with heavy profit-taking from Wall Street and Southern interests. As a result of this not only that the earlier gain was lost but also a further decline took place. Reports of beneficial rains in the Eastern Belt and dryness in the West influenced realising on the part of the recent buyers. The markets closed with a loss of 5 to 10 points for all contracts.

Trading commenced with a very firm tone July contract standing at a gain of 8 pts at 13,90. It improved by a further one pt. to 13.91, the highest for the day on the continuance of Bombay and mill buying. But at this stage demand slowed down. Later Wall Street and Southern houses appeared to realise profits. Reports of beneficial rains in the Eastern Belt influenced profit selling on a wider scale. The earlier gain was lost altogether and prices declined further. July touched the lowest at 13.71 minus 11. The appearance of trade interests on the buying side with fairly large orders imparted a sort of steadiness at the decline. The market closed with July contract standing at 13.73 minus 09. The spot rate finished at 14.37 minus 09.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports totalled 9,000 bales. There were no exports.

NEW ORLEANS: Here too, prices reacted after an early advance. July and October closed at 13,72 minus 10 and 13.94 minus 09. The spot market stood at 13.47 minus 10.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Prices eased to some extent on prospects of early resumption of harvesting and on reports of fair weather in the South West. Mills, however, supported the market at the decline.

STOCK EXCHANGE: The rising trend on the New York Stock Exchange was checked by profit-taking on a broad scale, after the recent continued rise in prices. But the more pleasing war and labour news restrained activity on the part of sellers. The close was more or less steady with U. S. Steel standing 1/8th of a dollar higher

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Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Early advanced on Eastern and trade buying. Later eased on profit-taking and hedge selling

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Reuters cables:—

New York: June 11.: The cotton market advanced on persistent underlying strength of grey goods with contracts not plentiful.

The market opened firm and worked up to new highs on active trade covering and mill and outside buying due to increased apprehension over crop prospects following unfavourable weekly weather report and continued heavy rains in the Western belt. The session ended very steady.

Domestic free stock of American cotton on 31st May estimated at 5,172,000 bales, compared with a year ago 3,142,000 bales, indicating July 31st free carry-over of around 4,700,000, but trade ideas about June July repossessions vary greatly.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York: June 12.

July	13.73—09
October	13.91—06
December	14.02—08
January	14.04—06
March	14.06—10
May	14.07—08

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 12.

July	13.73
October	13.91
December	14.02
Middling Spot	14.37

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: June 12.

July	13.72
October	13.94
December	14.06
Middling Spot	13.47

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 12.

	11 a.m. Noon Call.	Noon Call
July	13.79	13.76
October	13.95	13.92
December	14.05	14.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: June 12.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent, China and Japan .....Nil.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 4
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPURATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: June 11.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Bank's selling T. T Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/3
JAPAN—
Ex-rates 8h 1/2 1/3
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 136 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/8
STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates 8h 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 155
HONGKONG—
Ex-rates 8h 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.37; D D Rs. 66.37
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 85/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

GARDEN FOR FAMOUS TREES

Lord Jersey, owner of Osterley Park, Middlesex, has offered a site on his estate for a garden of famous trees.

A special committee of experts will judge the claims of trees and shoots to be planted there. Among them will be a descendant of the weeping willow under which Napoleon was buried, a sypress from the bough which fell from the Duke of Wellington's funeral car, and a cutting from the myrtle which Coleridge planted at Highgate.

Among these historic trees and plants will be a seedling oak from the forest in Transjordan where Absalom met his death, shoots from Milton's mulberry at Cambridge and another, under which Keats wrote his "Ode to a Nightingale," from Hampstead. Among the flowers will be a rose from the tomb of Omar Khayyam.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: June 13.

With a steady buying interest prices showed further improvement in to-day's session. Tata Deferreds opened Rs. 10 higher at 1895 and advanced at one time to 1910, but closed at 1905. Tata Ordinaries, which opened at 366, improved to 370 closing finally at 369. Among Textiles Bombay Dyeings forged ahead to 1037/8 and stood finally at 1035. Simplexes were done up to 116. Indian Irons were better off at 30/12. Associated Cements were quoted at 146.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1885) 1895 85 1900 1898/12 1910 1905
Tata Ordinaries (365) 366 65/8 70 68 69.

Tata ordinary 369, Tata Deferred 1905, Indian Iron 30/12, Steel Corporation of Bengal 18/12, Bombay Dyeing 1035, Central India 288/12, Century 400, Gokak 203/12, Kohinoor 415, Simplex 115, Andhra Valley 1620, Tata Hydro 176/4, Tata Power 1605, Associated Cement 140, Belapur 208/8, Bombay Burma Old 470.

BOMBAY COTTON

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN COTTON

Bombay: June 13.

The cotton market to-day presented a strong attitude in spite of the decline in American prices on Thursday. There was active speculative buying in the Broach April-May contract from the very beginning of the session. As a result of this its rate recorded an advance of almost seven rupees per candy during the early stages of the session. The strength of the local Stock Exchange and other commodities had a better influence over the sentiment.

Broach April/May contract opened at Rs. 246/8 about Rs. 1/4 above the last close and steadily worked upto Rs. 252 on active buying by speculators and other interests. Around this level there was less activity on the part of buyers and stray realising came in. The rate after receding to Rs. 251 remained round this level. Broach July/Aug. contract opened at Rs. 260/8 and after touching Rs. 260 moved upto Rs. 261/8 and thereafter hovered around this level.

Later in the afternoon, there was active buying by option dealers and Calcutta interests in Broach April/May contract. Its rate shot upto Rs. 264. But later a reaction took place sentiment being disturbed by unsettling political rumours. Broach April/May fell back to Rs. 260. Later the rate recovered to Rs. 263 on renewed all-round buying. Closing rates:—

Broach July/August	Rs.	260 0 0
Broach April/May		262 12 0
Oomra July		199 8 0
Oomra December/January		204 0 0
Bengal July		150 0 0
Bengal December/January		156 0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 371 cent points at Exchange 331.
Broach A/M below New York May 451 cent points at Exchange 331.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 12-6-41	3965000	7483000
Receipts yesterday 12-6-41	9000	1000
Export to date 12-6-41	989000	6212000
Stock at Ports 6-6-41	3302000	2536000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-6-41	2551000	2216000
Stock at Liverpool 6-6-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 6-6-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 6-6-41	11220000	13245000
Quantity out of sight 6-6-41	.....	.....

3% DEFENCE BONDS

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues) ..... Rs. 44,85,72,200
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949-52 From 1st February to 7th June ..... Rs. 8,90,66,800

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS
Subscriptions to June 7.

All-India ..... Rs. 2,41,47,000
Bombay City ..... Rs. 64,08,100

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
Subscriptions to June 7.

All-India ..... Rs. 2,84,77,000
Bombay City ..... Rs. 33,40,080

Further Rise In Share Bazar

Steels And Textiles In Limelight: Undertone Firm

Bombay: June 13.

Textiles and Steels were again the leading counters on the Bombay Share Bazar, where persistent local buying was in evidence. Discouraging news from War zone had little effect on the market. The rise in cotton market and renewed buying by Calcutta interests were chief features today. The market showed better undertone and signs of further rise.

On the New York Stock Exchange persistent profit-taking made headway difficult

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: June 13.

Bombay Dyeing 1061 77 70 80 75 77
Century 415 18 17 19 17
Central India 294 298 301 299 304 301 300/8
Kohinoor 423 27 26 29 27 29 27/8
New Great 409 14 11 15 12
Simplex 117/8 119 18
Swadeshi 292 92 96 297
Associated Cement 141 140/12 140/8
Andhra 1650
Tramways Ordinary 132
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1610 7 1600
Tata Steel Defd 1925 20 40 35 50 42 50 45
Tata Steel Ordinary 370 75 73 75 74/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 151/8
Bellapur 205 6 7
Bombay Steam 316
Bombay Burma 476 70 76 75 80 78 3/4

on the Stock Market which closed steady with more pleasing war and labour news helping to delay corrective reaction to which the market according to opinion, is entitled after eight successive advances.

Business was done in Tata Deferreds at Rs. 1920, which after declining on profit-taking to Rs. 1915 soon started going up. It touched highest on Calcutta and local buying at Rs. 1957/8 but reacted on profit-taking to Rs. 1945 at the close. The Bombay Dyeings also maintained a firm tone and finished at Rs. 1077/8. Other textiles also ruled firm. On the whole the market was very firm.

TEXTILE

Bombay, June 13.

100	Ahm. Advance	265 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1077 8
100	CENTURY	417 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	390 8
100	COLABA	174 0
100	Coorla	101 0
250	David	70 10
250	Dawn	322 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	1 7 6
100	FINLAY	183 8
100	GOKAK	209 0
1000	Hindustan	2160 0
100	Indore	75 0
100	Khatau	151 4
100	KOHINOOR	427 8
250	LAXMI X. D.	510 0
100	MORARJI	237 0
250	Model	90 0
50	MYSORE	110 0
200	NEW GREAT	412 0
100	Oosmanshahi	60 0
100	Phoenix	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk	84 0
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	SIMPLEX	118 0
100	SWADESHI	297 0
100	SWAN	184 0
500	Vishnu	1232 8
1000	Western	1150 0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	108 8
25-50	Central	45 10
500	IMPERIAL	1580 0
125-500	Imp Contrys.	387 8
50-100	India	143 0
100	RESERVE BANK	104 0
5	UNION	6 7

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	140 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662 8
15-100	JUPITER	13 8
20	Mercantile	62 8
15-75	NEW INDIA	45 8
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 9 6

ELECTRIC

100	AHM. OLD	172 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X-D	1650 0
10	AJMER	12 3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132 8
100	Bombay Suburban	183 2
10	Broach	15 2
100	Karachi	213 2
100	Poona	213 2
100	Surat	177 8
100	TATA HYDRO	176 0
1000	TATA POWER	1600 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	893 12
100	C. Province	105 0
100	Dhond Baramati	104 0
100	Gujarat	99 8
100	Mandra Bhoi	104 0
100	Pachora Jamner	58 4
100	Sara Siraiganj	103 0
500	Tapti Valley	643 12

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4 7
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 14
10	SHIVRAJUR	29 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1945 0
30	TATA STEEL ORD.	374 8
10	Steel Corporation	18 6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK X.D.	545 0
10	Air Services	3 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	207 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316 0
125	B. Burma	478 12
125	B. Burma Cont.	171 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100	IND. BLEACHING X-D.	129 0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	540 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	523 12
100	Port Canning	87 12
30	PREMIER CUN	93 8
15	SCINDIA	20 4
25	Tata Oil	42 4
100	Wimco	192 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	630 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	116 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156 14
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1580 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212 10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	151 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	753 12

DEBENTURES

6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 4
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 2
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105 0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	49 2
5	p.c. Sholapur	70 12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: June 12.

Stock Exchange generally maintained recent better tendency, most sections ruling firm, though Gilt-edged and Home Rails inclined to lose early improvements. Industrials tended higher diamonds again prominent. Debeers deferreds 125 shillings, an increase of 14 pts: in two days. Kaffirs were mainly firm, but occasionally lower on reduced dividends. Among foreigners, Japanese paused, but Chinese improved.

Wall-Street was irregular.—Reuter.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: June 13.

Yellow Metal Sheet ..... Rs. 75
Copper Sheets ..... Rs. 83
Tone:—Steady.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: June 13.

6642 bags cocoanuts, 58092 pcs and bdls teakwood, 1196 pcs and bdls Padank wood, 84 pcs Kanju wood, 4559 bdls coir yarn, 74 c/s bacon, 647 c/s cnd meat, 50 c/s tomato juice, 90 c/s jams, 58 c/s cocoa and chocolate, 75 c/s cheese, 123 c/s polish, 430 c/s cocoanut oil, 593 bdls mango planks, 300 bdls planks, 50 bdls scrap crape rubber, 423 bdls coir rope, 57 cases ghee, 50 bags roots, 206 bags copra, 70 bags katachar, 704 cases hair oil, 739 bdls rubber, 50 bags Nag Keshar, 550 tins veg. oil, 75 tins grdnut oil, 173 nongs empty steel drums, 274 kollies hooks shells, 80 bdls dry fish, 47 bags turmeric, 2051 cases soap, 28 pkgs zinc sheets.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 13.

100 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 199 bls raw wool Haji E Dossa; 41 bls raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corptn Ltd; 623 bls D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 700 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co (India) Ltd; 9336 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bls raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 50 bls raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 627 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 27 bls white goat hair D Abraham and Sons; 52 bls raw wool H A Panju; 25 bls raw wool Fakirmahomed Janmahomed; 900 bls raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 300 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 78 bls D/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agents), Ltd; 4106 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 118 bls raw cotton Lalji Ramji and Co; 25 bls tanned cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 54 casks W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons 50 bags talcum powder B B Dave; 500 bls raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 165 bags dry ginger S H Rajgor and Co; 600 bags cummin seed S M Rajgor and Co; 32000 bags grdnut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 296 bls raw wool K Esmail; 138 bls raw wool H B Chawda and Sons.

Bombay Yarn Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: June 13.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	160	162	163
20 1/2s.	234	237	239
40s.	350	353	356

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: June 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £89 1/2
Indian Stocks— £
3 per cent 1948 ..... 88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later 99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established in Bombay, 1919.

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 10,00,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund Rs. 60,000
DEPOSITS on 31-12-40 Rs. 1,96,72,000

Head Office: APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kalbadevi Road, Cotton Exchange Building, Bombay; Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay; Rajkot Civil Station.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances upto Rupees TWO LAKHS

Fixed Deposits for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—interest allowed up to Rs. 10,000 at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Rents very moderate.

Buy DEFENCE LOANS and Protect Yourself.

Full particulars on Application.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

ADHAYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S

Sakti Oushadhalaya

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The Premier Home of Ayurvedic Indigenous Drugs.

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Branches all over India and Burma.

BOMBAY BRANCH
413 A. Kalbadevi Road

BASANTA KUSUMAKAR RASH

A Specific for Diabetes. Eliminates sugar most admirably and reduces specific gravity as well as number times of urination. With suitable vehicles, thickens vital fluid and cures impotency

MANAGING PROPRIETOR
MOTHURAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAYA CHAKRAVARTY, B.A
Proprietors
Mothuramohan, Phanindra Mohan & late Lalmohan Mukhopadhyaya Chakravarty.

UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India.)

FOR YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE NEEDS

Patronised by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur, this young Life Office of India has made a name in the Insurance World for very rapid progress and uptodate service.

LET US PROTECT YOU.

HEAD OFFICE
Post Box 596, Bombay.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta. 12, Dalhousie Square.
Ahmedabad: 3215, Richey Road.
Rajkot: Next to India Bank.
Karachi: 16, Court Chambers.
Ratnagiri: Bunder Road.

Agencies and organisation offices all over India and British East Africa.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN VIA PORTS

Steamers.	Arrive Bombay	Leave Bombay
*HUSIMI MARU†	14 June	27 June
*ANYO MARU	30 June	10 July
TOYOOKA MARU	24 July	9 Aug.
*HAKONE MARU†	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
DELAGOA MARU	13 Aug.	29 Aug.
OKITU MARU	26 Aug.	8 Sept.

*Passenger steamer.
†Also calling at Manila.
Other Passenger Services are:—
Hongkong-S Frisco via Japan and Honolulu, Japan-Seattle via Vancouver, Japan Australia, Japan-South America (west coast).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA
United India Bldg., Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay
'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams: 'YUSEN.'

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York, June 13
Previous closing 13.73
To-day's opening ..... not received
To-day's closing 13.88
Difference ..... +15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August ..... Rs. 262
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 255

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13

New York cotton market review not received to-day.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (13.91/90) not received
October (14.03/01) not received
December (14.11/11) not received

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, June 13

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49 nominal
Lightning June (£45 nominal) £45 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 9/16d sellers) 13 5/8d buyers
Forward October December (13 1/2d paid and value) 13 7/16d paid and buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£264 buyers; £264 1/4 sellers. Easier) £260 3/4 buyers; £261 sellers. Easy
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 6th June 1941.

1. Demand Liabilities:		
(a) In India		180,21,20,000
(b) In Burma		10,54,89,000
2 Time Liabilities:		
(a) In India		102,42,22000
(b) In Burma		4,06,56,000
3. Cash:		
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:		
(a) In India		6,61,87,000
(b) In Burma		90,000
(ii) Burma Notes:		
(a) In India		22,000
(b) In Burma		56,42,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:		
(a) In India		1,08,20,000
(b) In Burma		1,05,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:		
(a) In India		34,95,000
(b) In Burma		49,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		26,07,32,000
5. Advances:		
(a) In India		124,77,78,000
(b) In Burma		6,07,63,000
6. Bills Discounted:		
(a) In India		8,84,60,000
(b) In Burma		6,09,000

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.

(In thousand Rupees)

	5-6-1941	30-5-1941	7-6-1940	1-9-1939
1. Demand Liabilities in India & Burma	190,76,09 (10,54,89)	187,89,52 (10,51,07)	144 31,18 (7,33,46)	141,39,78 7,03,29)
2. Time Liabilities in India & Burma	106,48,78 (4,06,56)	106,30,76 (4,04,14)	111,46,19 (3,75,37)	106,46,46 (4,22,12)
3. Total cash in India & Burma	8,64,10 (58,86)	8,84,61 (60,59)	7,52,10 (28,78)	7,29,82 (59 37)
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	26,07,32	28,98,01	19,62,79	25,27,75
5. Advances in India and Burma	130,85,41 (6,07,63)	130,99,33 (6,02,42)	148,40,98 (4,80,91)	105,65,08 (4,12,92)
6. Bills discounted in India and Burma	5,90,69 (6,09	6,08,51 (5,48)	6,02,55 (19,87)	3,86,74 (29,45)

(Burma figures are shown in brackets)

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, June 13

Cotton: Sind July 16/3; January 18/3/0; Punjab: July 15/5/3; January 16/1/3; American July 31/11/9; January 23/11/9; strong.
Wheat: July 31/3/9; September 32/0/6; strong.
Gram: July 28/5/0; September 29/2/6.
Toria: July 35/13/0; September 36/4/9.
Cottonseed: July 16/13/0; September 17/4/3.

KHALSA COLLEGE

King's Circle, Bombay

(Granted further extension of affiliation to the Bombay University)

The College is open for admission from to-day between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all week days.

All Optional subjects, including German Hindi and Kanarese are provided for First Year and Intermediate Arts and Science Classes. B.A. Students can offer Honours Courses in English French, Persian, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarati, Economics. Mathematics, Philosophy and Pass Courses in History.

The College maintains a fairly large number of merit scholarships for different classes. In addition to these fee concessions will be given to really deserving students specially to those of the depressed class.

Hostel accommodation at reasonable charges will be available for a limited number of students.

For details apply for the College Prospectus.

The College also provides for Technical Courses in Radio, Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy

Principal.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 13
Previous closing 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, June 13
Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 13
London Gold (£8 8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 13
Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, June 13

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, June 13

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 39 1/2) dol 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/8) dol 27 1/4
United States Steel Common (dol 56 3/8) dol 56 5/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, June 13

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13

London Stock Exchange was firm.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London, June 13
5 per cent 1958-68 £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols £79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £104 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 3/4
New York Loan £100 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 28-9
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry 9-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson 20-6
Imperial Chemicals 31-0
Woolworth New Ordinary 48-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates £52
Dundee Rubber 33-3
Unilever Ordinary 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors 18-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £64 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary 83-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 92-6
P and O Def 24-4 1/2
Distillers 66-3
Bredfords Dye 4-3
British Ceilanese 3-9
J and P Coates 32-1 1/2
Courtauids Ordinary 29-6
Fine Cotton Spinners 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary 15-6
Inter Nickel dol 39 1/2
Indian Iron 45-0

TEA SHARES
Assam Company 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 20-7 1/2

JUTE
Barnagore £6 1/2

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber 14-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 28-9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 6-6
Rio Tintos £6
East Rand Properties 40-0
Rand Mines £7

MINE SHARES
Crown £11 1/8
Associated Portland Cement 53-9
Trinidad Leasehold 70-0
Sub Nigel £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares 22-6
Union Corporation £6 3/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian 27-6
Anglo India 30-0
Burma Oil 48-9
Mexican Eagle 6-6
Shell Transport 41-10 1/2
Royal Dutch £16

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £34 1/4
London Midland Ordinary £12 5/8
London North Eastern Def £1 5/8
London Southerns Defd £9 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent £123 1/2
London Transport £31 1/2

FAIR RETAIL PRICES

The following are Fair retail prices per paylee of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 13th June:—

Rice Country Jirasal	
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	13 3 to 13 9
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	12 3 to 13-0
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	11-3 to 11-6
Patni	8-0 to 9-0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	9-0
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	8-6
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	7-6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5-0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	5-6
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	5-6
Gram Banda	6-0
Gram Shahappra	7-9
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	8-0
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)	10-9
Masur Dal Superior	8-0
Chana Dal No. 1	8-0
Mung Chinri No. 2	10-0
Ghee Hatras	14-0 lb.
Ghee Porbunder	Re. 1
Til Oil	3-6
Cocoanut Oil	4-0
Groundnut Oil	2-6
Indian Sugar	2-3
	2 boxes
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0-9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	1-0

FAIR PRICES FOR BURMA RICE

The Government of Bombay has notified the following fair maximum prices of leading varieties of Burma rice for wholesale and retail sales in Bombay City, effective from Saturday, June 14, until further notice. The prices are for lbs. 168 and per paylee respectively.

	Rs	Rs.
Bassein Small Mills	11 12 0	0 8 6
Amba More No. 1	13 6 0	0 9 6
Amba More No. 2	13 1 0	0 9 3

TRADE AND FINANCE

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Bombay, June 13

MONEY

The short-term money market continued to be characterised by the ease which is familiar for a long time past. Call money was quoted at 1/4 per cent., 3 months' at 3/4 per cent. and 6 months at 1 per cent. For the third consecutive week, there was no change in the Treasury Bill discount rate which remained at Re. 0-13-9 per cent per annum. The Government of India sold intermediates worth Rs. 2.20 crores during the week.

The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank of India, compiled upto 6th June 1941, records a rise of Rs 4.82 crores in the active note circulation in India and a rise of Rs. 4.47 crores in the total note issue. Sterling Securities held by the Bank are up by Rs 5 crores, whilst there is a small drop of Rs. 53.10 lacs in its holding of Rupee Coin. In the Banking Department, there is an all-round decrease in the Deposits held by the Bank. Government Deposits have dropped substantially by Rs. 7.52 crores and Bankers' Deposits have also declined by Rs. 2.79 crores. The item of 'Balances held abroad' has slid down by Rs. 4.18 crores, whilst Government Borrowings under 'Ways and Means' stand at a mere Rs. 50 lacs as compared with the figure of Rs. 5.50 crores a week before.

The return of the Imperial Bank of India, drawn upto 6th June 1941, reveals no any startling changes. Deposits of all kinds show a infinitesimal fall of Rs. 11.31 lacs, whilst Advances record an increase of Rs. 4.72 lacs during the course of the week. Cash holding of the Bank has declined by Rs. 1.77 crores.

GILTEDGED

The local giltedged market was lifeless and prices showed little or no variations from the last close. The announcement of the conversion scheme during the week had little effect on the market which evinced no special enthusiasm about the scheme. 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Stock recorded a sharp rise of 15 shillings to £99 1/2 during the week, but its counter part, in the local market, was almost static around Rs. 95-15 all through the week. Amongst other terminable bonds, 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 97-9, 3 per cent 1941 bonds at Rs. 100-6 and 3 per cent 1946 bonds at Rs. 101-12, 3 per cent 1951-54 loan was quoted a little better at Rs. 99-14 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-13. 3 per cent 1963-65 loan stood neglected at Rs. 95-0, and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 104-2. There was small inquiry in 4 per cent 1960-70 loan at Rs. 108-15, in 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan at Rs. 112-11 and in 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs 111.

EXCHANGE

There was no quotable change in rupee/sterling exchange, which continued to exhibit a steady undertone. For interbank business sellers of Spot T T on London quoted just under 1s 5 63/64d with buyers at 1s 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:—

Sellers—T T for spot delivery and upto six months ... 1s 5 15/16d.
Buyers—T T for spot delivery and upto six months ... 1s 6d.

In the New York market, sterling lay pegged at 403.50 cents almost throughout the week. The Shanghai dollar was unchanged at 3 1/4d while the yen continued to be static at the level of 1s 2 1/2d.

GOLD

The gold section of the local bullion market exhibited no new phases and there was very little price vatiation to report. The lower rate was recorded at the close of the week on reports that the war risk insurance premium on shipments to the U S. was likely to increase. Ready gold moved narrowly between Rs. 42-3-6 and Rs. 42-4-6. Both June and July settlement gold, which was quoted at a premium for a long time, stood at par with spot throughout the week. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and the price of the coin ranged around Rs. 28-9-0. Floating stocks of gold in the market are estimated at about 2,50,000 tolas, arrivals from up country are said to have averaged about 5,000 tolas a day; whilst the average daily offtake, including gold surrendered in exchange for coins, is believed to be about 7,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs 42-4-0 and Rs. 42-3-6 for spot, June and July settlements.

SILVER

Compared to gold, the silver market was more lively. Opening at Rs. 62-8, ready silver went up to Rs. 62-14 on good spot demand and covering by option-dealers. June settlement silver stood at a discount of 2 annas, while silver to be delivered in the July settlement was quoted 1 1/2 to 2 annas under June. In London, the market was mainly idle. Both cash and forward silver was literally fixed at 23 3/8d all through the week. Stocks in the local market are said to be about 13,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 62-14 and Rs. 62-8 for spot, Rs. 62-12 and Rs. 62-6 for June settlement and Rs. 62-10 and Rs. 62-4-6 for July settlement.

SHARES

Following more encouraging war news from the Middle East, the local share market developed a steady tone and prices advanced all-round, particularly in the cotton mill section.

Bombay Dyeings firmed up from Rs. 1026-4 to Rs 1077-8, Centuries gained from Rs. 400 to Rs. 417 and Central Indias improved from Rs. 288 to Rs. 300-8 at the finish. Colabas gained about 6 points to Rs. 174, whilst Gokaks were marked up from Rs. 200 to Rs. 209 at the close. Kohinoors found buyers at Rs. 427-8 and New Greats at Rs. 412. In the Steel section, Tata Iron and Steel Deferreds recorded a gain of over 60 points to Rs. 1945. Ordinaries likewise improved from Rs. 364 to Rs. 374-8 at the end. There was fair investment inquiry in this section. The Hydro-Electric group of shares also evoked good inquiry; Andhra Valleys were bid up to Rs 1650 and Tata Powers were in request at gradually hardening rates, the quotation moving up from Rs. 1560 to Rs. 1610. Tata Hydros, on the other hand, were listless around Rs. 178 and Bombay Trams around Rs. 132 all through the week. Bank shares were also fairly active; Bank of Indias moved up from Rs. 142 to Rs. 143. Imperial Bank Fully Paids improved from Rs. 1557-8 to Rs. 1589 and Partly Paids were quoted higher at Rs. 387-8. Central Banks were firmer at Rs. 45-10. Amongst Railways, some business was reported in Ahmedabad Pranlij at Rs. 893-12 but Tapti Valleys were utterly neglected at Rs. 645. In the miscellaneous bloc steady conditions prevailed and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range; Associated Cements improved from Rs. 139 to Rs. 140-12 and Belapurs from Rs. 205 at the opening to Rs. 207 at the finish. Bombay Burmas were marked up from Rs. 477-8 to Rs. 487-8 mid-week, but later eased off to Rs. 478-12. Scindia Steams ruled strong at Rs. 20-4, whilst New Indias met with fair investment inquiry and improved from Rs. 43-12 to Rs. 46-8.

CALCUTTA

Jute shares in the Calcutta market were comparatively more active with improved investment demand in evidence in most of the popular scrips. Prices in most cases were marked up considerably.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Firm And Active

CALCUTTA, June 13

The Stock Exchange ruled firm and active. Jutes, Teas and Cottons continued firm while Coals were more or less uninterested. Government securities were unchanged. Speculative counters opened at about previous day's levels but gradually improved as day progressed and finally closed firm.

The following are closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963/65 95 small lot; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/10 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/14 small lots; 3 per cent U P Loan 1961/66 94/6 odd lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 382 small lot.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 2/15; Elgin Mills ord 20/4 ex div; Kesoram 6/12; New Victoria ord 2/6.

Coals: Bengal 358; Burrakur pref 146 small lots; Churulia 1/10; Central Kurkend 13/8; East Indian 15/13; Equitable 34/12 small lot; Katras Jherriah 25/4; New Beerbhoom 15/6; Seebpore 21/12 prem c div; Sendra 11/6.

Jutes: Adamjee 27; Agarpara 28/10, Alexandra 203 ct; Anglo-India 339; Bally 240; Barnagore 106; Champdany 176 ex div small lots; Clive 24/6; Craig 1/13 small lots; Pref 54/8; Delta 408; Empire 35/12; Fort Gloster 530; Ganges 276; Gondalpara 980; Hastings Pref 135; Hooghly ord 65/8; Howrah 53 xd; Hukumchand 10; India 334; Kamarhatty 537; Kanknarrah 406; Lothian 248/8; Megna 41/6; Naihati 306; National 23/4; Naskarpara 18/11; Nellimaria 8/13; Northbrook 34; Nuddea 60; Presidency 4/15; Reliance 58; Pref 174; Waverley ord 2/12; Pref 53 small lot.

Minings: Burma Corporation 1/9; Indian Copper 2/1;

Eng. Companies: Arthur Butler 10/14; Britannia Engineering 10/4; Burn and Co ord 394 st; Hukumchand Steel ord 12/4; Defd 2/5; Indian Iron and Steel 30/14; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/4; Indian St Wagon ord 63 small lot; Pref 151 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 34/14; ordy 53; conty 7/9; Steel Corpn ord 18/11; pref 119/8 ex div.

Miscellaneous: Dalmia Cement pref 112/8; Aikait and Chemical ord 17/4; pref 118/8; Benares Elec 14/4 small lot; Patna Elec 15/12 ex div; Upper Ganges Elec 11/12; Bararee Coke 21/12; B I Corpn ord 4/2; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7/2; Calcutta Trams ord 14/4; Dunlop Rubber ord 40/6; Second Pref 116; Ganges Rope 258/8 ex div; Indian Cables 20/9; Spencer And Co B pref 9/12; British Burma Petroleum 3/12; Tide Water Oil 15/4; India Paper Pulp 140; Orient Paper ord 11/12; New Pref 103/8 ct; Titaghur Paper ord QIXU; First pref 201; Second pref 118; Midnapore Zemindary 70 small lot; Assam Saws 3/4; Borrooah Timber 15/12.

Sugar shares: Buland 16/4; New Savan 6/12; Rammugger Cane and Sugar Pref 125 small lot; Samastipore 6/10.

Tea shares: Duffleghur 14/6; Hasimara 41/8; Hattikhira 18; Kalacherra 66 ex div; Killcott 62/8 ex div; Patrakola pref 151 ex div; Rutema 8/8—A.P.

Halwa (Khananto)	12	0	0	0	8 9
Madhia Mandla	13	4	0	0	9 6
Mandla Ordinary	12	9	0	0	9 0
Sugandhi No. 1	13	9	0	0	9 9
Sugandhi No. 2	13	1	0	0	9 3
Europe Quality	12	13	0	0	9 3
Special	11	9	0	0	8 6
Rangoon Small Mills	12	0	0	0	8 9

Wholesale rates will be five annas less in C.I.F. sales for reshipment from docks. When delivered thence in railway wagons, carts or lorries for carriage inland, this rate will be two annas less. When sold by Vakharias and Chhaparias a margin of six annas over the wholesale rate is allowed. The retail rates are for cash purchases.

Turkish Anxiety Over German Attitude To Syria

LONDON: June 6.

"The Times" Diplomatic Correspondent writes:—

According to an American report from Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, asked von Papen, the German Ambassador, to see him yesterday and expressed Turkey's anxiety over the German movements. A German occupation of Syria would clearly lessen Turkey's sense of security already disturbed by the German occupation of Bulgaria, Thrace and the Aegean Islands. In France itself Admiral Darlan is expected soon to return to Paris for further talks with the Germans. Abetz, the German Ambassador, returned to Paris on the 4th night with Hitler's latest comments on German-French collaboration.

Syria is "undoubtedly an area of great potential danger for Britain and her Allies. The Germans would like it for its own sake, as a bridgehead in the Middle East and as a base for operations against Iraq and Egypt. They would like to use it as a means of embroiling Britain with Vichy France. They have promised France full support and have already sent many men there, but they are clearly anxious that, if there is to be fighting it should first arise between the British and the French.

In all this the British policy is plain. We are ready to strike at the Germans no matter where they appear, and we are certainly not prepared to see our security in the Middle East jeopardised. The Germans have already sent to Syria a highly trained vanguard of airmen, technicians and political agents—dangerous not because of their present numbers, but because of the groundwork they are preparing for others to follow.

At the same time although Syria is an obvious target for German action, it is not the only target. During the battle of Crete the German High Command took the opportunity for reinforcing their men and machines in North Africa.

Parsi Charity Organisation Society's Activities For 1940

The Parsi Charity Organisation Society has issued its 21st annual report (for 1940) from which the following extracts are given:—

The Committee was asked to investigate and report upon 5,224 cases during the year of which, 648 were hospital cases. Out of these our committee rejected 1,316 cases as those of parties who did not require help from charity funds. The number of cases thus treated as frivolous was 29 per cent roughly of the total number of cases investigated.

Taking the annual register which we maintain for the last 5 years of all the cases receiving help from charity funds and which come under our observation we obtain the following comparative figures:—

Year	No. of Cases	Total help obtained
1936	1,559	Rs. 2,72,000
1937	1,299	Rs. 2,86,000
1938	1,647	Rs. 3,45,000
1939	1,720	Rs. 3,86,900
1940	1,766	Rs. 3,95,856

Comparing the total help received in 1940 according to our register with the total help which our Society was instrumental in renewing or arranging in fresh cases we find that while according to the register the total help received was Rs. 3,95,000 according to our Sub-Committee proceedings the help which we arranged or renewed amounted during the year to Rs. 3,05,000 The difference of Rs. 90,000 is to be accounted for, as we observed in our last report by the fact that there are still some charity funds which do not co-operate with our Society and yet whose help is included in our register. According to our Sub-Committee resolutions taking the numerical basis it would appear that we arranged or renewed help in 2,393 cases. Whereas according to our register the number of cases is 1,766. The difference of 627 cases is due to help being renewed in these cases at intervals of 3 and 6 months or due to cases where the help has stopped after periods of 3 or 6 months.

Whereas last year we recommended 237 cases for help in the shape of payment of arrears of rent, this year i.e. in 1940, the number of cases was only 158. Further whereas the total amount thus recommended in 1939 was Rs. 10,000, in 1940 it was only Rs. 5,800. We are compelled again to reiterate with all the earnestness at our command the desirability for co-ordination of work between the various grain distributing bodies and institutions and individuals in our community. The number of grain distributing bodies is increasing.

In our last annual report we referred to the work of the Committee of the Co-operating Charity Trust for Post Matriculate Education. Our Society fully recognizes the efforts of this Committee towards providing scholarships and loans to the boys and girls of our community for vocational, technical and scientific studies. But the Committee rightly complain that they are not usually in a position to provide for the needs of all the boys and girls that apply for help and who even in the opinion of the Committee are qualified to receive such help."

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL & ACTIVE ELSEWHERE
Warning Of Heavy Rainfall In Bengal & Assam

POONA: June 13.

(All-India Weather Summary).

The monsoon has been strong in Bengal and generally active elsewhere in North-East India and in East Central Provinces. There have also been fairly widespread light showers along the West Coast and local showers in United Provinces. The monsoon was generally weak over the rest of the country.

Forecast until the evening of the 14th: The monsoon will be active generally in Northeast India and East Central Provinces. Fairly widespread showers are likely in Malabar and local showers in United Provinces, East Punjab Hills, East Central India and Konkan. A few falls of rain are also likely in the West Central Provinces Mysore Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain may occur locally in Assam and Bengal during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

All-India Weather

POONA, June 13

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with rainfall departure from normal since 1st June, 1941:

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	78	75	1.3	13.4	+6.3
Calcutta	89	78	1.1	8.3	+4.8
Cuttack	90	76	0.3	2.7	
Patna	98	78	1.0	1.4	-0.1
Benares	95	81	—	3.5	+3.3
Allahabad	97	81	0.1	1.5	
Cawnpore	97	82	—	1.7	+1.0
Lucknow	97	83	—	1.6	+1.0
Agra	105	85	—	1.0	+0.7
Bareilly	100	83	—	4.0	+2.7
Delhi	100	86	—	2.9	+2.5
Lahore	87	77	0.5	0.5	+0.3
Rawalpin	93	78	—	0.5	-0.1
Peshawar	104	83	—		-0.2
Quetta	97	62	—		
Rangoon	88	78	0.5	15.7	+8.8
Jubbulpore	88	79	—	3.6	+3.0
Nagpur	102	79	—	1.4	-1.4
Bombay	91	84	—	5.9	+0.8
Ahmednagar	94	74	—		-2.9
Poona	90	76		2.1	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	96	76		0.9	-1.2
Mysore	84	69	—	2.9	+1.3
Madras	99	83	—	2.4	+1.0
Simla	69	61	—	1.4	+0.1
Panchmarhi	85	69	—	1.4	-0.1
Colombo	84	75	0.3	3.9	-0.8
Bhavnagar	105	83	—	—	-1.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	84	—	—	-0.1
Karachi	89	84	—	—	-0.1
Rajkot	100	81	—	—	-0.6
Ahmedabad	101	83	—	—	-0.4
Akola	102	81	—	0.4	-1.4
Mahableshwar	69	63	0.2	15.1	+4.5
Baroda	100	81	—	0.1	
Cherrapunji	69	65	1.5	46.4	+11.1
Mount Abu	83	62	—	—	-0.5
Gwalior	100	77	—	1.6	

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees (2.8 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (5.6 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 5.85 inches
Total rainfall during the year 5.92 inches
Weather remark: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-6-1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HOPES OF RELIEF FROM HEAT RECEDE
Maximum Temperature Three Degrees Above Normal

BOMBAY, Friday.

While the chances of immediate relief by way of a downpour have receded in the background, the humidity in the air has suddenly dropped making the heat less oppressive, than what it would have been if it had gone up.

According to Dr Savur Director of the Colaba Observatory, one more dry day will be added to the long list. Conditions tending towards an immediate downpour are less favourable to-day than they were yesterday.

This long spell of sultry weather after the monsoon accompanied by an incessant patter of rain, is considered to be rather unusual, although there have been small breaks in the past. The vagaries of monsoon generally are such that definite change-over during the monsoon is difficult to predict.

As the sun is nearing the Tropic of Cancer, the monsoon has now suddenly turned away leaving the city to be stewed in sweltering heat.

The maximum temperature is 91.1 degrees that is three degrees above normal while the minimum is 84.0 degrees that is six degrees above normal. The humidity in the air has dropped to 75 per cent, that is even per cent below normal.

Hindustan Scout Association, (B. P.)

SCOUTER HANDICRAFT TRAINING COURSE

With a view to give an impetus to the training in handicrafts to make Scouting more efficient, the Bombay Provincial Scout Headquarters held a 7 days training camp at Dharwar from the 4th to the 11th inst. in the grounds and premises of the Karnatak Education Board's Training College. A varied programme whereby the campers had to utilise almost all their waking-time was gone through.

Instructions were given in the following subjects:—Rope making with hemp, cotton and coir; rope plaiting and weaving to make foot-rugs and crochet mats; weaving of navar-belting, 'gudars and carpets; Toy-making and carabour modelling; String bags, nets, satchels; Manufacture of suitcases and travelling cases and Wire work.

The concluding function of the camp was presided over by Mr. S. R Tavde Educational Inspector, S.D. The visitors were much impressed by the amount of work that was turned out at the camp which was exhibited at the premises.

Mr. Tavde recapitulated the experiences of his Scout training at Gilwell, and stressed the value of Scout training in the national reconstruction of the country and hoped that these people who had gone through this training camp would make every effort to popularise the handicrafts that they had learnt now and instil in the boys the correct spirit of Scouting and Scout efficiency.

KILL YOUR INDIGESTION THIS EASY WAY

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A FILM STAR

BOMBAY, June 13.

A grim tragedy was providentially averted the other day when Maya Devi jumped from a speeding train into the deep waters below, bent upon committing suicide.

It was a part of her character in "CHANDAN", Vishnu Cine-tone's surging social, and she did it so realistically that she was all but drowned.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 5, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ni-Avval 18, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 13, 1310
Hightide: 3-06, 15-42
Lowtide: 8-45, 22-06
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m

BOMBAY SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Students' Union will be held at Tejpal Building, Vile-Parle (east) at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL.—The Marwari Vidyalaya High School which was due to open to-day (Saturday) the 14th instant will now open on (Monday) the 16th instant due to disturbed conditions.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-15 p.m.

ANATH HINDU MAHILASHRAM, POONA—The above Ashram's new buildings will be opened at Narayan Peth, near Lakdi Bridge, on Sunday (15th inst.) at 6 p.m., when Rajarajendra Col. Shrimant Malojirao Narasingrao Shitole Saheb Deshmukh will preside

A. R. P. KHAR CONTROL.—Prof. V. G. Rao, Divisional Warden, will meet the A. R. P. Wardens and First Aiders of Khar Control at the C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, on Sunday the 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on Vedanta Philosophy (Brahma Sutras) at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FREE A. R. P. INSTRUCTORS & FIRST AID CLASSES.—Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Centre, A. R. P. Instructors' & First Aid Classes will be started to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. respectively on the premises of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Building, Town Hall Compound, Fort. No Fees are charged for these classes, except the cost of Books, Bandages Certificates, etc. Those wishing to join same are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. S. Bharucha.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE.—The Annual Elocution Competition will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the City High School Thakurdwar, Prof G. C. Bannerjee, Prof. Mrs. Wagle-Dhume and Mr. R. K. Karanjia have kindly consented to act as judges.

THREE ARTS FUNCTION.—3 Arts grand function to meet the artists Jayashankar, Kumaris Ammani and Bhargavi, (of Kerala Kalamandalam, Cochin); on Sunday, June 15 at 4-30 p.m. at Monica, Wodehouse Road They will demonstrate Kathakali and Mr. Kurup will expound it.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Under the Special Lecture Series Capt. Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar, L.M. & S., F.C.S. (Lon.); F.C.P.S., J.P., will deliver a lecture on "How Much Can You Trust Your Doctor" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Dr. S. N. Navalkar, L.M. & S. will preside.

LECTURE ON "KATHOPANISHAD".—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, will deliver a public lecture on Upanishad at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at 64, Portuguese Church Street, Tambe Hall, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

SUBURBAN WORKER TO BE RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Friday.

Smt. Savitaben Desai, the first lady Satyagrahi from Santa-Cruz, will be released to-day (Saturday) from Yeravada on her completion of the term of imprisonment and will arrive at Dadar Station at 5-30 p.m.

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SSK. 14.

MARWADI STUDENTS' HOSTEL IN BOMBAY

Marwadi Club Matunga will open a Hostel for all Marwadi Students studying in Colleges and Technical Institutes, from 18th of June, 1941. Applicants should apply to: The Secretary, Marwadi Club, Agarwal Nagar, MATUNGA (G.I.P.)

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After his evening bath, give baby a dainty all over dusting of Cuticura Talcum Then you can rest assured he will sleep free from chafing and irritation

STOPS ALL CHAFING

53

Dr. V. L. Parmar, City's well-known Surgeon, who has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Grant Medical College and Senior Surgeon in the J.J. Hospital for five years. Dr. Parmar is the first surgeon to introduce electro-surgery in India. He has to his credit a brilliant academic career in Bombay and London.

PROPOSED TAX ON PROFESSION

Public Opinion Invited On New Bill

By section 142-A of the Government of India Act, 1935, which was inserted in that Act by the India and Burma (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 1940, Parliament's intentions regarding item 46 (Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments) in the Provincial Legislative List in Schedule VII of the Government of India Act, 1935, are clarified. The new section, while continuing the right of Provinces to impose a tax on professions, trades, callings and employments, limits the incidence of that tax in respect of any one person to a maximum of Rs. 50 per annum. In the case, however, of those Provinces in which a tax on professions, trades, callings and employments was levied at a higher rate prior to March 31, 1939, the limit of incidence is to be such higher rate, and not Rs. 50 unless a law of the Federal Legislature lays down a different limit.

The result of this is, therefore, that, whereas in most Provinces taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments are limited to the maximum of Rs. 50 per annum in respect of any one person, in some Provinces the maximum rate is as high as Rs. 1,000. With a view to establishing uniformity for all Provinces a non-official member has introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly a Bill which seeks to extend the limit now laid down in sub-section (1) of section 142-A of the Government of India Act, 1935, to those Provinces in which owing to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 142-A, the limit of Rs. 50 does not now apply.

The Government of India desires that the opinion of the public should be invited on the provisions of the Bill. The draft Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons is accordingly being published in the "Bombay Government Gazette". Any opinion in respect of the Bill should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, on or before July 1.

Any person or public body desiring to submit an opinion on the Bill should do so through the Provincial Government only and any opinion in this respect which is submitted direct to the Central Legislative Assembly Department or to any other Department of the Government of India will not be accepted.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 23rd week of 1941, i.e., the week ended on 7th June, 1941, were as under:—

The total mortality 602 was 24 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 21.0 on the Census population of 1941 as against 534 and the death-rate 23.9 for the 23rd week of 1940. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 555 and the death-rate 24-8.

Out of the total deaths, 143 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 36 attacks (including one imported) and 19 deaths. There were 8 cases of Cholera (all imported from Thana) of which 5 were fatal. Plague was absent during the week. There were 16 deaths from Typhoid, fever and one from Cerebro-spinal fever.

An amendment of the Defence of India Rules, published on June 13, empowers the central and provincial governments to require the owner of occupier of any premises to take any measures necessary to prevent the spread of, facilitate the extinction of fire caused by enemy air attacks.

The kind of measures which may be ordered to be taken are the clearing of upper rooms of inflammable material providing buckets of sand or water, and keeping stirrup pumps.

Sjt. M. Madhavan, Secretary of "F" Ward Congress Committee, who was arrested yesterday morning under the Defence of India Rules.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The news of the opening of the Extension of Bai Cooverbai Cawasji Divecha Parsi Maternity Ward, Child Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinic, attached to the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital, Thana, will be heard with great rejoicing by the people of Thana and suburbs.

The opening ceremony was performed by Major-General R. H. Candy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. A very large gathering of distinguishddd guests were present.

In welcoming the guests Dr. D. M. Bhatavadekar, stressed that the hospital most urgently needed an X-ray laboratory. Mr. C. Divecha on behalf of the Trustees thanked the Government for the two beds reserved for Parsis.

Major-General Candy, thanked the donors and expressed pleasure at the vast changes that had come over the hospital since he was in charge 18 years back. Dr. Bhajiwalla, the Honorary Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to Major-General Candy. Several letters of congratulation were received from several leading persons.

National Democratic Union Bombay

The Presidency Conference of the National Democratic Union will be held shortly in Bombay with the objects of 1. Building up a united front against Fascism and mobilizing all the resources in the country for the purpose. 2. Democratization of the War efforts with a view to facilitate intensive industrialisation and rapid militarization of the country. 3. Intensifying the efforts for the defence of India. 4. Demanding re-elections to the Legislatures, both provincial and Central, to give an opportunity to the electorates to give their verdict on the immediate issues facing the country.—All citizens and organizations agreeing with these objects may kindly get in touch with Mr. Tayab Shaikh, Secretary, National Democratic Union, 10 Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Exams. By Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association Of U. K.

The Hon. Registrar for India and Burma, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, writes to say that the Examination question papers for Intermediate and Final, have also been received for the Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association Invigilator, and thus these Examinations will be also held according to timetable on Friday the 20th, Saturday the 21st, and Monday the 23rd. All the candidates are required to be present at Davar's College Hall ten minutes prior to the appointed time, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.)

Mother India Free Night High School

The first anniversary of the Mother India Free Night High School was celebrated at the Capitol Theatre on Thursday at 9-30 a.m. The Hindi film 'Jailor' was exhibited to the audience on the occasion.

During thh interval Dr. M. Venkatrao, J.P., presided over the function. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, B.A., M.L.A., welcomed Dr. and Mrs. Venkatrao on behalf of the institution and thanked the audience for their co-operation. He also expressed the difficulties the management had to overcome in running a charitable institution and appealed to the public to take the fullest advantage of the services offered by the institution.

Mr. Venkatrao stressed the necessity of adult education and commended the noble work being done by the institution in imparting education free to over 300 poor students.

He appealed to the public to stand united and work for the common cause of education in a selfless may be conducting vocational training institutions and giving liberal education to the masses.

Mrs. Padmavatibai Venkarao gave away the prizes.

Miss Gulistan Rustom Billimoria who has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The appointment of Dr. Tadeusz Lisiecki as Vice-Consul for Poland at Bombay has been recognised provisionally.

The probationary period of Mr. S. S. Rege, appointed as Labour Officer, is extended by one year.

The services of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, Ahmedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Indian Stores Department, from the 28th May 1941.

Mr. A. E. Shields, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. H. A. Whitworth, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. K. D. Tinaikar, Huzur Mamlatdar, Karwar, is to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. V. M. Joshi, I.C.S.

Mr. K. C. Thakore, is confirmed as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the vacancy caused by the confirmation of Mr. O. H. Brown as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. S. G. Pradhan, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police is to be Deputy Superintendent of Police under practical training for one year at Ahmedabad.

Khan Saheb Suleman Kalubhai Desai, City Magistrate, Poona, is to be City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohiuddin Shaikh Vazir proceeding on leave.

Mr. Framroz Hormasji Pardiwala, is to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat.

Mr. P. L. Jadhav, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Mr. Dwarkadas G. Tamboli, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. M. B. Sawant, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Mr. K. R. Shetti, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Meherban Mansing Surajsing Padvi of Kathi is to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of West Khandesh.

Mr. B. C. Patil, First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Bijapur.

Collections received in H. E. the Viceroi's War Purposes Fund during the fortnight ended May 15, 1941, totalled Rs. 8,62,000 and carried the grand total of the Fund to Rs. 4,11,80,000.

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was a marvel. He knew when the Romans built Rome, he knew why comets come down and shares go up.

No wonder he was always successful—till one day something went wrong which he could not know with all his cleverness and he left his family in despondency.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1941.

MAKE-BELIEVE WON'T DO

The reforms now being introduced in the Defence measures in India are not only much belated but also of a make-believe character. Last week we noted how twenty-one months after the commencement of the war Government decided to appoint a Defence Committee of the Central Legislature to advise the Defence Department. As it is only an advisory body and the Congress and League are to be out of it, it cannot but be a make-believe. We are now told that the Indian Army is to be expanded and made more representative. A scheme is stated to be "under way" to add five new regiments to represent new provinces and new interests. But "the first step" in this direction is only to convert, on a voluntary basis, the existing Indian Territorial Units into the regular Army, though fresh direct recruitment is also to be provided for. We cannot know yet the implications of widening the caste element in the Army by forming, as has been proposed, a Mazhbai Sikh Regiment and a Mahar Regiment. But we cannot endorse the policy of emphasizing the caste element in the Army. A national Government would naturally have emphasized the national element through thoroughly composite regiments.

Bankruptcy Of Statesmanship

The various sins of omission and commission in the Defence Department, as in all others, should bring home to one that there can be no salvation for the country unless all the Departments are brought under the control of responsible Indians. Even a British ex-official like Sir John Maynard, ex-Governor of the Punjab, has suggested that an Indian who is not a military officer should be immediately appointed over the Defence Department in addition to the Commander-in-Chief. He goes further and adds that the entire Executive Council of the Viceroy should be transformed into a Cabinet of responsible Ministers and that even the post of Secretary of State for India should be filled by an eminent Indian. The proposals of the Bombay Conference were more modest but even these have been turned down superciliously by the British Government. The inevitable consequences of such bankruptcy of statesmanship cannot be averted by appeals to India by British women.

Intolerable Amery

Such tried friends of the Government as Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Mr. Fazlul Huq impressed on the Viceroy the need for making a fresh and new approach to the Indian problem by convening a conference of Provincial Premiers. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, too, has once again pressed on the Viceroy the urgent need for more liberal reforms than those envisaged in the August offer. But whoever or whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that there is on the side of Government a complete indifference towards the Indian question. As Pandit Kunzru points out, though India and Britain should have come nearer with the approach of the war to the former, the two countries are drifting wider apart. Yet Mr. Amery has the face to say that he has nothing to add to his statement of April last wherein he had stated in effect that he had nothing to add to his earlier statement. Mr. Amery is really getting intolerable. But the mere change of men—even if Mr. Wedgwood Benn replaces Mr. Amery, as expected by some—cannot really solve the Indian problem. Nor can the talk of Home Rule for the Viceroy, as suggested by some Oxford academicians, will deceive Indians, who want Swaraj for themselves. Nothing less than immediate transfer of real power to India can satisfy her or ensure her full co-operation with Britain in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

Anglo-Russian Relations

On second thoughts, British papers are now taking a realistic view of Russo-German relations and facing facts. There is no longer any emphasis on the possibility of a break between the two countries. As the London "Times" says, neither Herr Hitler nor M. Stalin desires to fight and the whole question resolves itself into more concessions—mainly economic and partly diplomatic too—to Germany. Another paper "concludes", says Reuter, "with the hope that the Government will give Sir Stafford Cripps a free hand in negotiations with Russia, adding that no interests must be allowed to stand in the way of a possible agreement.' It is very interesting to note that the paper referred to is that organ of ultra-Torysm, the "Daily Mail." It is regrettable that sense should have dawned on the Tory Britisher a little, too late. For the London "Times" is right in suggesting—though it puts it differently—that no British action can change Russian policy at this stage. But we do believe that efforts, if they are wholehearted, may yet succeed in keeping Russo-German relations generally within the present limits.

A Nazi Challenge

The evidence of the survivors has now established that the American merchantship, "Robinmoor", was torpedoed by a German submarine and that too deliberately. Quite naturally, the outrage has produced something like a sensation in America and interventionists and isolationists have both got busy, the former demanding big action and the latter trying as best as they can to restrain the U.S.A. The action of the German submarine is a challenge which the United States cannot, of course, ignore. This much is certain that America will not go to war. But the challenge has given the President the opportunity he has been, we think, seeking for. He will now have full justification for immediately putting into operation the first part of the convoy plan, that is to say the escorting by American warships of American merchantmen wherever they are allowed to go.

Frankly Speaking

Significant Activity

Only a bare summary is available of the Pravda commentator's opinion on the invasion of Syria. Apparently it is critical of British action because it constitutes "a struggle for a battle ground between Britain and Germany." The fact, on the contrary, is that British success would liquidate Syria as a possible battle ground. But it is certainly a harbinger of further increased struggle in the Eastern Mediterranean by forcing it to be concentrated elsewhere namely, Egypt. Indeed it is already doing so. It is not without significance that for the last few days German aircraft and heavy artillery have been steadily bombing and shelling Tobruk, preparatory evidently to a large scale and determined assault upon it. They seem to be sufficiently ready to launch upon an invasion of Egypt once they have reduced Tobruk—if they can. The attempt is natural enough first because Herr Hitler must follow up his success in Greece and Crete and second because he should make it before American supplies reach the Middle East.

Japan In A Fix

Says a Tokyo message apropos of the unexpectedly firm stand that 'Dutch East Indies' have made against Japan:—

"Japan's final decision' was taken at a conference yesterday between Government and the High Command and it is stated that instructions will be sent immediately to M. Yoshizawa head of the Japanese delegation at Batavia. The Japanese Press speaks of Government's reported decision to withdraw the delegation from Batavia."

It is further emphasised that this step is intended to give a "last chance" to the Dutch East and does not mean the rupture of diplomatic relations. From all this it is clear that Batavia, having called Japan's bluff, has placed her in a fix. She hesitates to strike and does not know what else to do.

Indiscriminate Arrests

The authorities who are responsible for the sudden arrest of almost all the Labour leaders of the city, left free after the detention of the prominent ones on the declaration of the war, perhaps feel that they have neatly brought off a "coup de grace." But they cannot be congratulated on their enterprise, which seems to be prompted more by panic than by any sense of justice. The activities of the arrested leaders during all these months on the war do not warrant any suspicion that these leaders were doing or were about to do anything prejudicial to war effort. If the authorities have any special incriminating information not known to the public, they should state it and should subject it to a judicial test by prosecuting at least one of the leaders as a test case under the normal law of the land. If a trial is objected to on the plea that its proceedings cause Labour discontent, that is nothing compared with the discontent and resentment caused by the indiscriminate arrest and detention of so many men and women without a trial. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation from the authorities and at least one judicial trial, the public will naturally believe that the arrested leaders are innocent and that the authorities alone are guilty of abuse of power.

Abuse Of Law

It is, perhaps, not a mere coincidence that the arrests come soon after the publication of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Report and Government's decision not to implement the Committee's principal recommendations. Probably Government feared that the leaders might start agitation to induce them to reconsider their decision and have kept them under custody to prevent any such agitation. If so, the use of the Defence of India Act is a gross abuse of the Act which was never meant to check normal Trade Union activities for improvement of Labour conditions. The mere possibility, if there were any in the present case, of the expected agitation retarding the output of war supplies cannot justify the use of the Defence of India Act. Suppose the workers in a factory engaged in war supplies have genuine grievances and the workers strike work till their grievances are redressed. It may retard the output of war supplies. But we do not think it can be regarded as prejudicial act under the Defence of India Act,—especially as under the Industrial Disputes Act strike without conciliation proceedings are illegal—unless partial or complete conscription of Labour is being lawfully enforced. We fear Government have abused a law against innocent persons.

France Is Resisting

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Rsistance to the Germans in France is taking many forms, and the lot of the Germans is not being made easy or pleasant.

Neutrals recently in France tell of the cold indifference with which the German oppressors are treated. The German is made to feel everywhere that his presence is loathsome. The French in most cases feign not to see the Germans among them. A woman on meeting a German looks down at the pavement, a man, if his eyes for a moment catch those of a German, gives a glance of cold contempt. The French break no law imposed by the Germans, but the German is made to feel everywhere that he is an intruder, that he is a brute and a savage in a highly civilised land where he has penetrated as much by ruse as by strength. The intruder is made to feel keenly that inferiority complex from which all Germans suffer.

Schoolboys as they pass a German whistle the refrain of the calling-signal of Radio-Paris. This is not an offense, for it is a well-known old French tune; but every schoolboy shows clearly as he whistles it that he is thinking of the parody broadcast by the Free French in London: "Radio-Paris ment, car il est allemand" (Radio-Paris lies, for it is German).

★

In a thousand nooks and corners of every town, in railway carriages, waiting rooms, on hoardings, small printed labels warn the passer-by that the so-called collaboration dear to German hearts means nothing more nor less than domination by Germany and the handing over of France to the thieving Nazis. One label reads, "Our only hope is in a British victory—work for it". A very frank invitation to "hang the traitors, Laval, Darlan, Deat, Frot, Marquet and all others of the sinister band of Paris or Vichy" is to be found near other labels bearing the simple words, "Vive la France: Vive L'Angleterre.' Vive! de Gaulle."

Slipped into her hand by a youth or girl, who gives a friendly nod, the French housewife who has just left a food queue grips a pamphlet which she hides until she gets home. "Propos en Liberte," is its title. It contains bitingly sarcastic, witty comments on the big issues of the day. It tells the reader that it is perfectly true that France with Nazi aid will be completely "remade", but everyone knows the other meaning of the word is "swindled". The other comments are similarly apt, and while each contains harsh criticism of the German masters and those few misguided French who believe that resistance is meaningless, it also carries a message of hope. A footnote says, "If you have enjoyed this pamphlet, pass it on and cheer up someone else a bit and—Vive la France?"

A recent broadcast of a speech by the eighty-four-year-old Marshal Petain revealed another form of resistance. This is greatly exaggerated applause every time a word or phrase used by the opposition is uttered. Every time the Marshal in his speech at Grenoble used the word "France" the applause was terrific. Wild clapping interrupted sentences at places where the applause changed the sense intended. "Some Frenchmen remain attached to the hope of a return..." but before he could proceed further his voice was drowned by thunderous applause. It was even greater when the aged Marshal said, "I am going to leave you." The unflattering microphone conveying the words of the Marshal and the sarcastic applause also conveyed his irritated asides, for he was distinctly heard to exclaim to those near him, "Surely they are doing it on purpose."

★

Only those who were in Paris at the time of Lindbergh's great Transatlantic flight can appreciate the tremendous enthusiasm of his welcome and the intense disappointment of the French at the really shabby way he treated them.

With tact the French hid the rudeness Lindbergh displayed in almost openly disdaining the honours the French wanted to do him, not only in 1927 but later when he made a sudden landing at Les Ormeaux, near Paris. All he would allow was a small entertainment on the latter occasion by a number of French flyers. Lindbergh did not shine at that party, said one who was present.

A French journalist in London puts much of Lindbergh's strange attitude of the account of loyal observance by the British press of Lindbergh's desire for privacy when he came here to seek refuge. Like so many "front page" heroes who ask for silence, Lindbergh did not like it when he got it and found himself just

(Continued on page 13)

'Pan' And 'Sound News'

By SHANTI PRIYAGI

The radio-critic, 'Pan", Anglo-India's contribution to journalism, still lives in the post-Mutiny days and, like Macaulay, considers Indians unfit to be anything more than babus in their own country. "Pan" adds a corollary to Macaulay's unfortunate theorem when he thinks no Indian writer has either the capacity or the brains to produce an original Hindustani "newsplay"—or, more correctly speaking, a 'samachar-nattuk'. Further, 'Pan' seems to be taking over the role of Controller of Broadcasting or of a Station Director when he gravely announces: "When news-plays of equal merit are written in Hindustani, they will be accepted" Before I start correcting his abysmal ignorance. Is it on his own account that 'Pan', the only English radio-critic of the only British paper in Bombay, has chosen to insult a country, which has nourished many of his countrymen from nonentity to full-blown "saheb-hood"? Is "Pan" using his position as radio-critic and the columns in which he writes for the defence of his friends?

* * *

It would seem as though "Pan" had taken for granted what he has heard about Hindustani news-plays and men-of-letters But his informants have withheld from him the fact that the first few Hindusthani news-plays were original contributions by the well-known Hindustani play-wright and story-writer, Fareed Machhlishahri: that the War Review of the 1940 events, broadcast on the 2nd of January 1941, was from the same pen because the authorities thought that the original English version was unsuitable for Hindustani listeners If Fareed Machhlishahri could write at that time, why can he not do so now? Has "Pan" read the comments of the Hindustani Press on Sound News and on their stupid translations? They might give him an idea of what people really think.

"Pan's" irresponsible statement is likewise a slur on Professor Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting; Prof. Bokhari has a great literary reputation both in Urdu and English; his Urdu plays are masterpieces of modern Urdu literature What has the Professor to say to 'Pan"? It shows a deplorable and contemptuous attitude on the part of the AIR authorities to ignore Hindustani men of letters Are there not many such who could produce equally silly...or equally brilliant... original newsplays? A country that has given birth to Agha Hashr and Munshi Premchand can suitably answer and enlighten the authorities and the Anglo-Indian Press. If these do not endorse "Pan" and his statement how is it that original writers have so seldom been invited to contribute, and when invited they have received no encouragement?

* * *

Let me mention a few names of first-class Hindustani writers who are already in the service of the AIR and whose writings could be broadcast with advantage and if not their writings, they could at least supervise the production of news-plays...If news-plays are considered to be so essential for propaganda, Shaukat Thanvi of Lucknow is one of the best humorists and satirists as well as a great poet; Ishrat Rehmani, Ansar Nasri, Saadat Hasnan Manto, and Majid Malik are all front-rank Hindustani play-wrights. Majid Malik, who was for many years the Editor of a Muslim daily in English, "Outlook", would presumably have a better news-sense than the lads of AIR; moreover, he is an Urdu writer and poet of note. There are other broadcasters — Professor Taseer with his "Berlin ki Khabren," Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj, Niaz Fatehpuri, Editor of "Nigar" of Lucknow, Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Dr. Akhtar Hussain Raipuri, and Fareed Machhlishahri already named above...all worthy names for a Board of supervision. If the authorities want their propaganda machinery to be really effective they must adapt it to the climate of this country...even as the wireless sets imported to India are especially manufactured.

Why is there such an outcry for real Indianisation of the services and especially of the propaganda and war effort departments? Because Indians know the minds of their own people "Pan" and his confederates do not know the mind of India, that is why it is necessary that such an effective instrument of propaganda as the radio should be entirely under Indian control. "Pan" may retort that the Controller of Broadcasting is an Indian, that the Station Directors are Indians. Yes "Pan", so they are and so are the drivers of motorcars. The mind behind the machinery is not Indian and that is why you can make your irresponsible and ignorant statements. With real Indianization we shall find the quickest way of making our millions understand the gravity and seriousness of the situation

* * * *

Propaganda is not needed for officials in New Delhi, for non-official mouth-pieces, for lawyers, professors, and journalists who may all be relied upon to pick out the gold from the dross of information. Propaganda is wanted for slow-thinking, easy-going, uninformed masses that are easily led astray by hero-worship and sentiment—the peasantry of India; also for those who are interested financially in the results of the war, like businessmen wholesale and retail merchants, the ignorant, pot-bellied banker and money-lender, and all those who make up the business life of a city. Is the present method of propaganda either efficient or effective in countering foreign broadcasts? The answer lies in the number of people who listen to Berlin, Rome, and Himalaya Hindustani News, as compared to those who tune-in to either the Vernacular or English news-plays Apart from the fashionable clubs including the one where Mr. Menon script-writer is not allowed few households ever listen to Sound-News.

It were far better to give full and honest news, giving all the gruesome details and thus to appeal to people's feelings and sense of reality; the majority of people just fail to see what message if any, was conveyed in the "Tragedy of Greece", and they just laugh when they read 'Pan' extolling the merits of an inconsiderable piece of dialogue liberally sprinkled with expressions that the script-writer fondly hopes belong to "the people" What people want, is something real and solid, a dramatic interpretation of what is really happening, and not a little froth skimmed from officially authorized liquor

Let our Hindustani writers produce 'samachar-nattuk' and they will know how to make people see how desparately England needs India's help...if that is the message AIR wants to convey; they will also know how to urge the people to fight for freedom Even if the lads of AIR are unable to appreciate the Hindustani news-plays they should at least give the writers the credit of knowing what they are presenting As an after-thought, I feel it might be a good thing to translate a 'samachar-nattuk" into English just to infuse fresh blood into this wilting, hybrid plant.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENTS

MADRAS, June 13.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, President of the Newspapers Editors' Conference, has received to-day from the Government of India a Note on the treatment of statements issued to the press by Mahatma Gandhi.

This is in reply to the representations made by the Standing Committee of the Conference on the subject. The Government's note is being circulated among the members and it is understood after ascertaining the views of the members, Mr. Srinivasan will forward a considered reply to the Government on behalf of the Committee.—A.P.

'VIR BHARAT' DEPOSITS FRESH SECURITY

LAHORE, June 13.

The keeper of the Nami press, where the "Vir Bharat" is published, deposited to-day a security of Rs. 1,000 demanded by the Punjab Government.

It will be recalled that the Government recently demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from the "Vir Bharat" and forfeited a sum of Rs. 1,000 out of a security of Rs. 3,000 deposited by the Nami Press for the publication of an allegedly objectionable article in the paper.

The Government also demanded another security of Rs. 1,000 from the Nami Press on filing a new declaration which was deposited to-day.—A.P.

Direction To Lucknow Editors

LUCKNOW, June 13.

In view of the strained communal and inter-sectarian feelings, the District Magistrate of Lucknow has, by an order under section 144 Cr.P.C., directed that all editors, printers and publishers, and all associations and individuals not to publish articles, leaflets and pamphlets, which are likely to exacerbate bitterness, for a period of two months.—United Press.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

With regard to Syria Pandit Kunzru said that the British Government had supported and associated themselves with the promise given by General de Gaulle as to Syrian independence and freedom but had taken no steps to advance the constitutional status of the people under their own control

The duty of helping England without claiming their freedom was preached only to countries under the British sway.

-Press Report.

* * *

"Fifteen persons closely associated with the extremist labour activities in Bombay and suspected to have communistic leanings were rounded up by the Special Branch of the C. I. D. this morning."

—Anglo-Indian Report.

The Bombay Government's salutation to Sir Stafford Cripps on his arrival home for consultations?

* * * *

Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi has made an earnest appeal to Muslims to join the Congress and work unitedly for the salvation of the country.

In all good faith we humbly but earnestly request the Qaid-e-Azam and his colleagues not to issue any statement asking who Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi is and what he has done for the Muslims.

* * *

It is suggested that Mr. Amery may be replaced by a Labour M.P.

But since the unfortunate person is mentioned to be Mr. Wedgwood Benn one need not feel much concern about him because he lost his reputation years ago.

* * * *

According to New York reports, it has now been established that the American ship "Robinmoor" was sunk by a German submarine Good.

* * * *

The Russian Ambassador at Ankara has gone to Moscow, we learn.

And we wait and wonder.

* * * *

"If", says the 'News Chronicle' of London, "the whisperings of German-controlled European capitals are to be believed, a crisis in Russo-German relations within the next week or ten days is possible....."

In spite of the expulsion from Soviet Russia of its Moscow correspondent, the 'News Chronicle' remains incorrigible.

* * * *

Japan—sorry, we mean Manchukuo has officially reported clashes between Japanese and Manchukuan troops on the one side and "Chinese Communist troops" on the other.

Your question, however, has been anticipated. M. Stalin has already given due recognition to Japan's pursuit—that's the word—of her "historic task" by concluding a Russo-Japanese Trade Pact.

* * * *

A British paper urges that "no interests must be allowed to stand in the way of a possible agreement", between Britain and Russia.

But we wish Reuter had told us with proper preparation that the paper is the "Daily Mail." As it is, we suffered from severe shock for more than 5 minutes.

* * * *

The Japanese have decided to give a last chance to the Dutch East Indies.

And when that is not taken they would give Batavia the post-last chance.

* * * *

A man in the cinema was annoyed by continual conversation in the row behind.

"Excuse me," he said, "but we can't hear a word that's being said."

"Oh," replied the talkative one, indignantly. "And is it any business of yours what I'm telling my wife?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Inventors of new wrinkles are not popular with women.

* * * *

Marriage is a lottery in which the spinster doesn't take chances.

* * * *

A hero must die at the right time in order to acquire a monument.

* * * *

The man who knows it all never tires of trying to put others wise.

* * * *

A woman's mission on earth is to convince some man that he ought to get married.

* * * *

Too often the supposedly dead past is merely a case of suspended animation.

Guns May Go Off While Playing Game Of Bluff

Hitler Places Huge Army On Soviet Frontier To Terrorise Stalin

Wants Russia To Join Germany In Compelling Turkey To Yield

LONDON, June 13.

Russo-German relations are discussed in a leader in "The Times" which says:

The care taken to give publicity to the large concentration of German military power on the Soviet frontier suggests a diplomatic rather than a military offensive.

If the latter were primarily intended, Hitler in accordance with his customary tactics would have worked up his pretext and pounced without warning. But this concentration in force will in one respect makes it more embarrassing for Moscow to submit to far-reaching Nazi demands; for any conspicuous concession accorded under so obvious a threat of force will be a confession of weakness.

If on the other hand Stalin decides to call Hitler's bluff, may not that bluff turn into an extremely dangerous reply? In fact it is a highly dangerous game of bluff and counter-bluff which is now being played between the two countries.

Both are desirous of avoiding war but are determined one to extort and the other to refuse as much as ever it dares without provoking hostilities.

It is a sort of situation in which guns sometimes go off without either side having really intended it.

After remarking that it has been clear for some time that no diplomatic action taken by the British Government will deflect the Soviet authorities from their present somewhat narrow interpretation of Soviet interests. "The Times", while admitting that it is important that Britain should be represented in Moscow by an envoy of ability and distinction, suggests that Sir Stafford Cripps is more urgently needed at home to strengthen the quality of Labour Party representation in the supreme councils of the nation.

The "Daily Mail" in a leading article expresses the opinion that Hitler is creating a crisis to back his demands from Russia and he is prepared to fight if he does not get them.

Hitler, says the "Daily Mail", wants wheat of the Ukraine, oil of the Caucasus and also wants Russia to join with Germany to compel Turkey to abandon her treaty with Britain and allow the passage of German troops to Syria and Iraq.

Should Turkey refuse, Hitler suggests that she should be treated like Poland and carved up between Russia and Germany.

Hitler offers Stalin a free hand in Iran and Afghanistan.

These two countries and India will be regarded as a Russian sphere of influence in the new world order.

The answer to the question whether Russia will agree depends upon Stalin's view of his prospects in a war with Germany.

The "Mail" emphasises that Stalin must know that a German victory with his assistance would reduce Russia to vassalage.

The paper concludes with the hope that the Government will give Sir Stafford Cripps a free hand in negotiations with Russia, adding that no interests must be allowed to stand in the way of a possible agreement.

RUSSO-GERMAN CRISIS IMMINENT

British Press Comments On Sir Stafford's Arrival In London

LONDON, June 12.

Coinciding with the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Moscow, in London, Diplomatic correspondents of morning papers concentrate on the possible developments on the Russo-German frontier.

"The Times" says: "Outwardly all seems calm between Germany and the Soviet Union. Hitler and Stalin may not be friends but they have their pact of friendship and when either of them referred to the pact, he said he was going to remain true to it. That is the official and superficial picture. It is a threadbare canvas which no longer covers up the truth.

From almost all parts of Europe comes evidence to suggest that Hitler is deliberately forcing his relations with the Soviet Union to a point of crisis. During the past few weeks, he has been gathering the bulk of his forces along the Soviet frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

Regarding the complete lack of secrecy in planning and Hitler's own declarations to comparative strangers, the "Times" comments "Germans are either supremely confident of success or the whole thing is an elaborate bluff."

The 'News Chronicle' says: If the whisperings of German controlled European capitals are to be believed, a crisis in Russo-German relations within the next week or ten days is possible but "why the Germans should be taking such pains to publicise intentions, which normally, they keep extremely secret, is the problem that is puzzling many diplomatic observers."

The "Daily Herald" writing on the concentration of troops on the frontier says: "Whatever its meaning, the fact seems to be beyond all doubt....Germany's purpose is to intimidate Russia into providing—at whatever cost to her own people and her own economy—really big supplies of oil and grain.—Reuter.

U. S. NOTE TO GERMANY

Demand For Compensation For Loss In "Robin Moor" Sinking

LONDON, June 13.

According to authoritative Washington reports a vigorous Note will be sent to Germany for the "Robin Moor" sinking with a demand for compensation for the loss of life and property.

The Note, it is stated, will cite evidence of survivors that the vessel was torpedoed deliberately and will ask for assurances against any repetition.

FACTS ARE CLEAR

NEW YORK:—The facts about the sinking of the American ship "Robin Moor" were beyond dispute, said the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles to-day at a Press Conference. The evidence of the survivors was very clear, he declared.

He added that he would withhold a considered statement on what action the United States would take until the full reports of the survivors had been received and investigated. Every detail already received by the State Department on the sinking had been made available to the public and this practice would be continued.

Commenting on the German claim that the "Robin Moor" carried contraband, Mr. Sumner Welles said that the United States Government had never acquiesced in the contraband definitions of either side in the present war, but cintinued: "What the United States does stand on very firmly is that Germany and the United States are parties to the International Agreement of 1930 under which submarines are bound to take proper precautions to ensure the safety of the crews and passengers of any mecchantman before it is sunk.

In the case of the "Robin Moor" the facts speak for themselves".—Reuter.

CANADIAN TROOPS READY TO BE USED ANYWHERE

OTTAWA, June 13.

Canadian troops are ready to be used in any field decided by the High Command, declared the Prime Minister Mr. Mackenzie King to-day (Friday).—Reuter.

Ruikar's Appeal Dismissed

NAGPUR, June 13.

The appeal preferred by the Provincial Government against the acquittal of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union, has been dismissed to-day by the Nagpur High Court.—A. P.

CHUNGKING, June 13.

Chinese forces in West Suiyuan province in inner Mongolia are moving eastward across the Mongolian desert in three columns which are converging on Pontoon, a Japanese stronghold and important trade centre on the north bank of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE, June 12—With the establishment of the new Malaya Broadcasting Corporation, plans for which are well advanced, Singapore will soon become a vitally important link in wartime British radio chain around the world.—Reuter.

50,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

CALICUT, June 12.

Over 50,000 people are understood to have been rendered homeless throughout the Malabar District by the recent floods according to official estimates. The loss of property is great along the canal and river areas.

In Calicut town there are now more than 2,000 refugees but as the floods are subsiding and many of the refugees are leaving the camps it is proposed to stop arrangements for feeding from this evening.

The sky is clear to-day.—A. P.

DARING ESCAPE FROM CRETE

Thrilling Journey Through Mediterranean

LONDON: June 13.

An Australian Sergeant air-gunner has told how with a party of soldiers and airmen he escaped from Crete, crossed the Mediterranean to North Africa in a boat designed for calm coastal waters and had an encounter with an Italian submarine 'en route.'

"Launching seemed to be an impossible task, but we were hastened by the Germans firing Tommy guns. That evening we got our craft away and set the course for North Africa. There were 77 of us.

"The sea became rough and we found that the compass from my aircraft was useless. Our boat was 50 feet long with a ten-foot beam and had a flat bottom with little freeboard so that we had to bale out all the way over. Most of us were horribly seasick."

"It was early next day morning that they sighted a submarine which 'opened fire across our bows and stopped us'."

A senior officer was ordered to leave and swam to the submarine which afterwards came alongside and took off all officers except a wounded Australian.

"The submarine Commander said something about being in danger and told us that we were free but we must return to Crete. Instead we reset the course to North Africa. One engine was working and we had to check the course continually.

"The water supply was very foul and we had one quarter tin of bully beef per man twice daily. There were also a few onions.

"In the afternoon of the third day we sighted land and thought at first that we had fallen into the hands of Germans. One of us swam ashore to investigate and discovered that we were within four miles of the point we aimed at. We all swam ashore to be warmly welcomed by South African troops."

Although the Sergeant had vowed while aboard the boat that he would never return to Crete he immediately volunteered to go back and carry out low reconnaissance over an area of the island where he knew some British forces were still at liberty.—Reuter.

AUSSIES SHINE IN SYRIA

JERUSALEM, June 13.

Supplementing the information contained in the latest Cairo Communique, a military spokesman here said that Imperial forces advancing along the coastal route, had reached Mardoussia just south of Sidon. He confirmed the capture of Marjayoun and stated that Allied forces had reached Burquez where they are held up by road demolitions. Operations, the spokesman said, were continuing in Kisweh, eleven miles south of Damascus. Beyond Kuneitra, an Allied column has reached Hamadieh.

The Australians in Syria, many of them in action for the first time, are showing unbelievable gallantry. Before the capture of Kheim fort, a young Australian officer with a handful of men climbed the ramparts of the fort and dropped inside, armed with a tommy gun, and put several machine-guns out of action, wounded their crews, captured two of them and then locked himself in a small room in a corner of the ramparts. Despite attempts by the remainder of the garrison to capture him, the officer armed with a pick-axe bore a complete concrete block of the fort and then escaped with his men and two prisoners and rejoined his unit. The same officer had previously prevented twenty enemy from blowing up a vulnerable bridge in the vicinity of the fort, when he was again armed with a tommy gun. He is now leading his men near Kheim.

As a digger told me "this officer comes from West Australia. He is a first class boxer. Nothing will stop him". This spirit is typical of all Australians in this sector. Tackling the most dangerous jobs with terrific bravery. As another example, under mortar and machine-gun fire, an Australian brengun carried called out "see you in ten minutes". They then sailed in and rescued five wounded comrades lying in a ditch in the face of concentrated fire.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD EDITORS UNDER ARREST

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

Messrs Vrajlal Mehta, editor of the "Hindu", Vishnuprasad Joshi, editor of "Prachin Vidya" and Manalal Shah, Printer of "Arunoday Press" from whom a security was demanded, have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

R. A. F. Bombs Enemy Shipping

10 Enemy Planes Shot Down Over Malta

LONDON, June 13.

"On Thursday afternoon, aircraft of the Bomber Command escorted by fighters made a successful attack on enemy shipping in the Channel" says an Air Ministry communique. "Direct hits were claimed on a ship of about 1,400 tons which was left sinking.

One enemy fighter was shot down by one of our escorting fighters. None of our aircraft is missing."

There was very little enemy air activity over Britain to-day and up to 6 p.m. there was no report that any bombs were dropped.

Over Malta

Ten enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta on Thursday, another is unlikely to have reached its base and others were probably damaged, according to an official statement which describes how this morning a strong enemy force was broken up by accurate anti-aircraft fire and was then engaged by R. A. F. fighters resulting in five being shot down into the sea and another probably destroyed.

A second force attempted to reach Malta in the afternoon, but was driven off by R. A. F. fighters five more being sent hurting into the sea.

HAIFA AIR-RAIDED

JERUSALEM, June 13.

It is officially stated on Wednesday night that there have been air raids on Haifa and Telaviv when bombs were dropped.

Neither town suffered material damage, but in Telaviv 8 persons were killed and 25 injured mainly as the result of damage done to an invalids' home by the bursting of a nearby bomb. In Haifa where the raiders met with anti-aircraft fire from the defences, there were two casualties, being fatal.—Reuter.

AIR RAID TOLL IN BRITAIN

LONDON, June 13.

The casualties in air raids on Britain during May were 5,394 killed, 5,181 injured and 75 missing, believed killed.—Reuter.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, June 13.

A small number of enemy aircraft flew inland during the night mostly over eastern England, says an Air Ministry Communique.

A few bombs were dropped, but no damage or casualties have been reported. One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night. The destruction of an enemy bomber during the night of June tenth-eleventh is now confirmed.

Later reports state that at a town in East Anglia there were a small number of casualties, some of which were fatal, says a further communique this (Friday) morning referring to last (Thursday) night's raids over Britain. The total number of civilian casualties since the 'blitz' started in September last is 39,678.—Reuter.

Industrial Areas In Ruhr Heavily Attacked

R.A.F. bombers destroyed many industrial buildings in the Ruhr. Six bombers are missing. They also attacked docks in Brest and Antwerp and also targets near Rotterdam.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, June 13—Britain's Food Controller, Lord Woolton, declared that despite the battle of the Atlantic, the food situation is sound.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 13—The British Air Ministry announce the appointment of the Coastal Air Defence Chief, Sir Frederick William Bowhill, to command the British end of the deliveries of American-built aircraft to Britain by air.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 13—Several thousand volunteers are required immediately for the defence of new R.A.F., stations, air-fields and establishments being brought into use in all parts of the Country. The enlistment ages for these volunteers will be from 18 to 38. Ex-Servicemen will be taken up to 50.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 13—Italian schools in Egypt will be henceforth used by the Government to house evacuees from Alexandria. There are about fifty Italian schools throughout the country, many of which closed down soon after the entry of Italy into the war.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 13—The number of American special correspondents in Germany has now been reduced to two by the "Chicago Daily News" closing its Berlin office.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 12—Sir Charles Craven becomes Controller at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, according to a Ministry of Aircraft Production announcement.

Sir Charles Craven will be responsible to the Minister of Aircraft Production for all matters connected with production.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE, June 12—Four hundred motor torpedo-boats powered with American aircraft engines and capable of more than 50 knots, are being constructed in the shipyards of the Netherlands Indies, a recent arrival from the Indies disclosed here—Reuter.

Dock Strike In Manchester

Port Director Accuses 'Reds' Of Inciting Trouble

MANCHESTER, June 13.

Firm action against what the Regional Port Director, Mr. Gibson Jarvie described as "The Communist element in imported dock labour" was threatened today (Friday) as the majority of the dockers resumed work following a one day lockout in the big Manchester docks.

The regular workers were back to-day but several hundred members of mobile dock squads have been suspended on their refusal to work until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Blaming the communist elements Mr. Jarvie declared today: "We know some of those Communists and I have every intention to run them off the docks. It has come to light that they have been busy under the surface trying to cause discontent and seizing on any excuse for causing trouble."

"The trouble has caused no serious delay", added Mr. Jarvie, "and may prove a blessing in disguise if it results, as I intend, in eliminating some men we can well afford to lose."

An official of the Dockers Union, Mr. Jack Donovan after the final conference with the Port Authorities to-day, declared, "The chief grumble that canteen facilities are inadequate will soon be settled as Mr. Jarvie has promised to put things right immediately."

Referring to Communist troublemakers, Mr. Donovan said, "We have a way to deal with this type. They will cause no more trouble."—Reuter.

INDIAN CARS FROM OKHA

Manubhai-Birla Scheme To Start Automobilt Factory

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 12.

It is understood that a scheme is under consideration for starting an automobile manufacturing concern with a capital of about 8 to 10 crores rupees at Okha Port in Amreli District in the State, and it will be a private enterprise. Mr. Manubhai Mehta of Motor House (Guj.) Ltd. in collaboration with Birla brothers are the sponsors of the scheme and if it fructifies it will also get adequate State support. So after the shelving of the issue at Bangalore there is a welcome sign. It is learnt that the whole scheme will take about 4 to 5 years to enable the concern to manufacture motor cars in full at the factory. With the passage of each year the percentage of manufacture and its accessories will increase. So after the end of four years the country will see the manufacture of a full-fledged Swadeshi motor car.

Late News

Tass Agency Version Of Russo-German Relations

MOSCOW, June 13.

The English language version of the Tass Agency statement about Soviet-German relations, in addition to repeating the points made out earlier, says that "Germany did not present any demand to U.S.S.R. and does not propose any new and closer agreement. No negotiations on this subject could have taken place."—Reuter.

East Indies Awaiting Japanese Reply

BATAVIA, June 12.

The Dutch Indies calmly await Japan's reply to the final Dutch answer in connection with the trade talks between the two countries. Well-informed circles here are of the opinion that the answer from the Japanese Government will not be available before Monday. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army, who has been inspecting the defence works near Sourabaya is continuing his tour of the island.—Reuter.

Train Service Between Shoranur & Kuttipuram

BOMBAY, Friday.

The breaches between Shoranur and Kuttipuram have been closed and local train services maintained on the Shoranur-Kuttipuram Section though through running is still interrupted on the Kuttipuram-Tirur and Palayangudi-Payyanur sections.

No transhipment is possible and the probable date of restoration of through running on the Kuttipuram-Tirur section is June 15 and on the Palayangudi-Payyanur section is June 19.—United Press.

U. S. WORKERS' VICTORY

Call Off Strike In 5 Factories On Securing Wage Increase

NEW LEGISLATION AUTHORISES PRESIDENT TO SEIZE DEFENCE PLANTS SHOULD MEDIATION BOARD FAIL TO SETTLE DISPUTES

NEW YORK, June 13.

Full shift was resumed on Thursday morning at five factories of the vast Cleveland Ohio works of the aluminium company of America following a settlement of the strike.

A company spokesman states that everything is running smoothly and it is expected that full production would be resumed before the day was over.

The settlement provides for a general increase in wages making a minimum of 73 cents in an hour.

President's New Power

The Senate by 46 votes to 25 approved of legislation authorising the President to seize defence plants in case of existing or threatened failure of production and where the management or labour fail to utilise the existing mediation agencies.

The administration lost its fight against an amendment providing that the President could not exercise such power until mediation attempts were exhausted.

A high member of the administration states that the Government is ready and determined to eliminate from defence industries all persons considered guilty of promoting strikes for subservient instead of legitimate purposes.—Reuter.

America Builds 10 New Ships In May

NEW YORK, June 12.

Ten fast new vessels totalling 80,000 gross tons were completed in American shipbuilding yards during May when production reached the highest level since the last war.

A report of the American Bureau of shipping quoted by the New York Journal of Commerce" states that in addition 12 ships were launched and are now awaiting completion in fitting basins.—Reuter.

Plan To Avoid Oil Famine In America

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The U. S. Secretary for interior Mr. Ickes told the press on Thursday that he hoped to have a plan for civilian conservation of oil ready in the next week or two.

He revealed that he had asked the Maritime Commission to advise him which American owned tankers were now flying foreign flags and whether these could be pressed into service to relieve the threatened oil famine on the east coast.

Oil trade sources said that they were convinced that Mr. Ickes' plan to avert the threatened oil shortage this winter would also permit continuation of oil shipments to Japan.

It is estimated that Japan is receiving about a million barrels monthly from the United States, including aviation spirit.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL'S PROTEST TO AMERICA

Occupation Of Pacific Island Would Violate Rights Of Sovereignty

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The text of Portugal's protest to the point made by President Roosevelt concerning the strategic importance of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands if they are in unfriendly hands, was released on Thursday.

The note declares that President Roosevelt's references were involved with the expounding of the thesis that it depends on the United States to define and decide where and when it is threatened and in expounding such a thesis there is not the slightest reference to the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of others exercised or maintained without prejudice to anybody.

Unless there is a clarification, the note continues, it might be interpreted as conducting to an admission that in order to defend other countries or for its own defence a great nation would be at liberty to commit a violation similar to those the threat of which is said to endanger the security of third States.

Mr. Wodehouse Interned In Germany

LONDON, June 13.

Two American correspondents in Berlin who recently departed for Berne met Mr. P. G. Wodehouse in a German internment camp of which he has been an inmate for some time, and were entrusted by him with a manuscript of his new book "Money in the Bank" to be taken to a publishing house in New York.

New Chief Justice Of U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 12.

President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Harlan F. Stone of New York to succeed Mr. Charles Evan Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The nomination was confirmed by the Senate in 11 minutes.—Reuter.

NOT SO CHEAP

The invasion of Norway by the Nazis was no cheap victory, they lost heavily in men and materials.

Their losses in men throughout the campaign were 35,000 in land fighting and 25,000 at sea.

The German Navy also paid a long price. It lost two 6,000-ton cruisers, Karlsruhe and Konigsberg, twelve destroyers, and a large number of other vessels. This was in addition to the "Blucher." Eleven of the destroyers were sunk at Narvik by the British Navy.—"Answers."

BABU BHAGWANDAS' CONDITION CONTINUES TO BE CRITICAL

BENARES, June 13.

Dr. Bhagwandas's condition still continues to be critical. Mr. Sri Prakasa, interviewed to-day, regretted to say that his father's condition continued critical.

A major operation, he said, might be necessary early next week if his condition did not improve.—A.P.

HEAT STROKE IN JACOBABAD

KARACHI, June 13.

The Upper Sind District is passing through a heat wave the maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Padidan Observatory being 116 degrees. A few cases of heat stroke are also reported from Jacobadad.—A. P.

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Muslim League Politics Will Not Benefit Kashmir

Mohamed Abdulla's Warning At National Conference

SRINAGAR, June 13.

India could not make any progress unless communalism was vanished and the people were united, said Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of the Frontier Province replying to an address presented to him at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference last evening.

Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla, Leader of the Nationalist movement in Kashmir, who spoke earlier referred to the manner in which the people of Kashmir had decided to fight communalism. He was of opinion that Muslim League politics could neither benefit Kashmir nor British India and on that account the Muslim Conference had to be converted into a national conference.

He added that the Muslims of Kashmir were prepared to appoint Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the sole arbitrator to settle the demands of the minorities.—A P.

MUNSHI INTERVIEWS MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

Mr. K. M. Munshi had a discussion with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, it is learnt, on the general situation in the country with special reference to the communal riots. He had intended to leave for Bombay yesterday, but he has postponed his departure and it is understood that he will have further talks with Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU MEETS GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a member of the Congress Working Committee, after his arrival here acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the result of his tour of the riot-affected areas in Bihar and his efforts to establish communal harmony in the province.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad intends to stay here for a week.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, posted Mahatma Gandhi with the progress of Satyagraha in the Punjab.—A. P.

Mahadev Desai Preaches Communal Peace

AHMEDABAD June 12

An appeal to the teachers to join the Peace Service organised for non-violent resistance in accordance with the instruction of Mahatma Gandhi was made by Mr. Mahadev Desai addressing a meeting of the local secondary teachers' association this evening.

Mr. Desai suggested the Hindu and Muslim teachers to mix more freely and teach lessons of communal unity by personal example.—A. P.

SIR SHANMUKHAM IN SIMLA

SIMLA, June 13.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty arrived here this morning and is staying with the Commerce Member, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.—A. P.

WAITING 2 1/2 YEARS FOR MEALS

Statisticians have been at their favourite game again, and now they have calculated the time we spend doing useless things.

We are told that the average man loses three days a year holding a buzzing receiver waiting for someone to speak to him. They say that most people repeat themselves at least three times a day, which amounts to about twenty wasted hours a year.

One of the greatest thieves of times is indecision, and many people spend fifteen minutes daily making up their minds. In the average lifetime this cuts off a chunk equal to 1-1/4 years.

Altogether, the average person wastes one-tenth of his life, and this is how some of it is wasted: waiting for meals 2½ years, answering the door one year, standing in queues six months, travelling to work 1½ years.

City Father Sentenced

For Offering Satyagraha In Temple

DEOGHAR, June 12

Mr. Ram Raj Jajware, ex-Chairman of the Deoghar Municipal Board, has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six months for offering Satyagraha in the temple of Baidyanath He has been placed in A division.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHIS FROM JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, June 13.

Following Congressmen were arrested and convicted in Mahakoshal in connection with the Satyagraha movement:—

Jubbulpore: Jagroopram fined Rs. 50, Niranjanram and Maheshprasad fined Rs. 25 each.

Damoh: Motilal Chowrasiya sentenced to six months and fined Rs. 25. Chintaman Tewari to four months' and Rs. 25. Babulal Jain, Rs. 45.

Harischandra Marathe, Pleader, Babulal Palandi, and Babulal Munshi were arrested at Batiagarh.

Saugor: Nanehlal Chawnsury and Abdul Gaffarkhan two "unqualified" Satyagrahis were sentenced to six months' each.

Betul:—Saligram Verma to four months.—A.P.

S. P. Sinha Jailed

MUZAFFARPUR, June 12.

Mr. Surajabanshi Prasad Sinha, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha on May 9, has been sentenced to under rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo two months further rigorous imprisonment.—United Press

Ahrar Dictators Released

LAHORE, June 12

Two Ahrar Dictators Ahmad Hussain of Gujarat, and Sanaullah of Tendlianwala, Lyallpur District who were convicted under the Defence of India Rules having tendered apology have been released by the Punjab Government says a Press Note.—United Press.

HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN, M.L.A., TO BE RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

We have received the news that Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Majalis-i-Ahrar, will be released on 19th June from the Naini Central Jail Allahabad.

The All-India Majals-i-Ahrar is making elaborate arrangements for his reception. It is expected that Sheikh Hissam-ud-Din B. A. President All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, Master Taj-ud-Din, The Dictator of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar-i-Hind, Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hasan, President the Punjab Provincial Majlis-i-Ahrar, Sahibzada Majalis-i-Ahrar, U. P and Behar, Qazi Syyid Mohamed Sulaiman Dictator Ehsan Ahmed Shujabad; Nawabzada Mahmoodali Khan, and other Ahrar Leader are arriving in Allahabad to accord a fitting reception to him on his release.

COIMBATORE, June 12.

Mr. Bhavani Singh who was recently released on the expiry of his term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha was convicted and sentenced yesterday by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to two months' R. I. on a charge of having gone on hungerstrike for one day while in Jail.—A P.

The Town and port of Bassein have been declared infected with Cholera.

Anxious to get home without breaking the Curfew Order.

Struggle To Continue Till Victory Is Won

REPRESENTATIVES OF DISMEMBERED NATIONS EXTEND UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO CHURCHILL'S ST. JAMES' PALACE PROPOSALS

Europe To Oppose So-Called Nazi "New Order"

LONDON, June 12.

M. Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, speaking at the St. James' Palace meeting said that his Government was unanimous in accepting the ideas and decisions Mr. Churchill had laid down as the irretrievable duty of all free peoples of Europe and the world.

M Soubbotitch, Yugoslav Minister in London said that Yugoslavia looked forward with confidence to the outcome of the war in which she would not cease to take part with all her means side by side with the Allied states

Prof Cassin for General de Gaulle said that France repudiated the monstrous "New European Order" which it was sought to impose upon her.

She could not think of peace without liberty and the French people and the population of the French Empire would continue to struggle until complete victory was won.

M. Pierlot, affirmed the Belgian Government's complete solidarity with Britain, with the Dominion Governments and with the Governments of the free nations whose country had been invaded by Geamany.

HAPPIER FUTURE

M. Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, said that he was convinced that a happier future would only come through the collaboration of all free peoples in the world in which all might enjoy individual liberty joined with economic and social security.

M. Dupont, the Luxemburg Premier, said that his Government and people would bring to the realisation of these aims their full co-operation in so far as their modest means permitted.

Closing the meeting he said that he hoped that the meeting might represent the inauguration of a new phase of collaboration and that it might form part of a machinery through which victory would be won and by which peace would be maintained after victory.

Dr. Gerorandy, the Netherlands Prime Minister, said that there might be some indications that the Axis powers had already passed their zenith. Nevertheless, they did not know if the development of the crisis they were facing just now had already reached its culmination point. But whatever the right diagnosis of the moment, their confidence remained firm.

STABLE PEACE

General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, said that Democracy owed it to herself to oppose by every means the so-called German new order, otherwise the world would enter upon a long period of oppression by barabarian Teutons. Any suggestion of collaboration with the Reich would prove fatal.

Associating himself with Mr. Churchill he said, "We represent to-day a community in arms and to-morrow we shall be a community to construct a just and stable peace."

M. Simopoulos, the Greek Minister in London, said that the ideals of justice peace and collaboration which were contained in the resolution had inspired his country since the last war.

For our independence and our freedom we have sacrificed everything, "he said, "and we will continue the struggle...until the establishment of peace and free collaboration between nations in a liberated Europe."

PREJUDICIAL TO WAR EFFORT

Bible Society Publications Banned

SIMLA, June 13.

The Central Government have issued an order, says a press note under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act prohibiting the bringing into British India of all publications issued by or emanating from the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and the International Bible Students' Association on the grounds that these publications preach the denial of allegiance to any Temporal Government, are subversive in tone and contain sentiments prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war.—A. P.

Sir Shanmukham On Purchasing Mission

SIMLA, June 13.

Although official circles vouchsafe "No information", it is reliably learnt that Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty's visit to Simla to-day relates to the appointment of a new purchasing mission to America.

Already, Brigadier C. S. Tute, lately Director of Ordnance Factories at the Army Headquarters, represents India in America for purchases. His appointment was made by the Secretary of State for India in June last year. Sir Shanmukham Chetty would it is learnt, lead the purchasing mission, and along with other experts, will have the advice of Brigadier Tute.

Sir Shanmukham will meet Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan Member for Supplies, and in a few days, announcement will be made regarding the appointment of the purchasing mission.—United Press.

Change Of Front By Munje

Mr. Savarkar On Need For New Tactics

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJNANDGAON, June 13.

In the course of an interview at Bilaspur Station, Mr. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha who went to Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Working Committee said "It is neither advisable nor desirable to launch direct action as embodied in Madura resolution, as it would be detrimental to Hindu interest".

Giving reasons for the change of policy, Mr Savarkar explained that political tactics should be adopted, according to the situation. He humorously remarked that Dr. Moonje who sponsored the Direct Action resolution at Madura was now against its adoption.

While admitting two parties in Mahasabha, one favouring direct action and the other keen on sabotaging Madura resolution, he denied split.

Mr. Savarkar favoured the nomination of Mahasabha on the War Advisory Committee.

Reception To Savarkar

CALCUTTA, June 13.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, when he arrived at Howrah station this morning by the Bombay Mail (B. N. Railway). Besides a large number of Hindu Sabha workers Sir Manmathanath Mukherji and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji were present and they profusely garlanded Mr. Savarkar.

Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. V. G. Deshpande also arrived here along with a large number of members of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha.—United Press.

CITY RETURNING TO NORMAL

BOMBAY, Friday.

There was an atmosphere of tranquillity for the last three days. But the atmosphere was suddenly disturbed owing to an act of a hooligan who resorted to stabbing at about 6-30 p.m. on Thursday. The victim was immediately removed to hospital. The culprit has not yet been traced and no arrest has been effected so far. There was no major incident after the incident.

Ahmedabad Curfew Extended

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, District Magistrate has further extended the curfew.—A. P

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

New Grading Stations Started

Four grading centres have been opened in the Ratnagiri district, Bombay Presidency, for the grading of alphonso mangoes. Arrangements have also been made for the grading of the same variety in the Surat district.

The grading of CO2 cotton has been started at Tirupur Madras Presidency.

The grading of tobacco was started at five centres in North Bihar and a station for the grading of ghee commenced working at Khagoria.

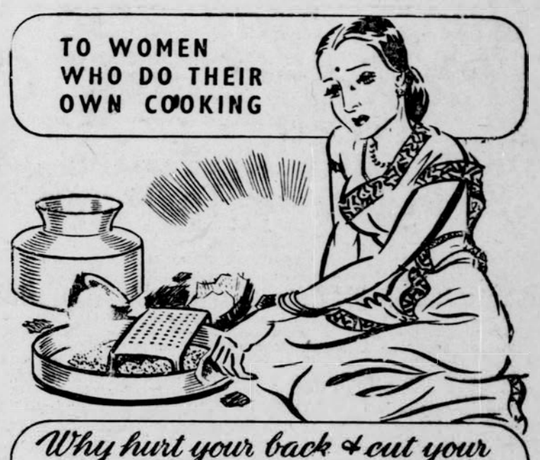
Patiala State has given a lead to other Indian States by establishing an ata grading station to Patiala.

Proposed New Daily For Karachi

KARACHI, June 13.

A limited company has been formed to take over the charge of Alwahid press and newspaper. The company proposes to start a Muslim English daily shortly.

Thirty-five primary Muslim League branches are said to have been established in Dadu District, following the extensive tour of Mr G. M. Syed.—A. P.



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Bombay (Victoria Terminus)	Gwalior
Poona	Agra
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Jubbulpore	Jhansi
Bhopal	Nasik

Available for completion of return journey within six months or 30th November, 1941, whichever is earlier. Passengers holding Rail-cum-Road Return Tickets from Bombay (Victoria Terminus) to Srinagar are allowed to return from Delhi by the B. B. & C. I. Railway route.

To give you an idea of the low fares, the 2nd class rail-cum-road return fare from Bombay (Victoria Terminus) to Srinagar is only Rs. 155-10

Rs. 155-15 2nd Class Return

Full particulars from the Information Bureau, Victoria Terminus, Bombay and all important Stations.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff Is This Bad in February, What Will He Be in June? By BUD FISHER

THE VERY IDEA! YOU WANTING TO KISS ME TEN TIMES! I SHOULD SAY NOT!
WILL YOU IF I GIVE YOU THIS?
WELL-ER-- ALL RIGHT BUT MAKE IT SNAPPY!
DON'T WORRY! I WILL!
SMACK! SMACK! SMACK! SMACK! SMACK! SMACK! SMACK!
THAT'S SIX!
NO, THAT'S SEVEN!
NO, SIX!
NO, SEVEN!
O.K. WE WON'T ARGUE! LET'S START ALL OVER AGAIN!
2-19

Chancellor Sees No Need For It

SECONDARY TEACHERS' MEMORIAL FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATION ON THE SENATE TURNED DOWN

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department has addressed the following reply to the General Secretary, the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation on the question of Nomination of Secondary Teachers on the Senate:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 11th March, 1941, addressed to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, submitting a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay, regarding the representation of Secondary School Teachers on the Senate of the University of Bombay, I am directed to state that Secondary School Teachers are adequately represented on the Senate. They have five Headmasters on the Senate by election, one by nomination and at least three others elected by registered graduates. In the opinion of His Excellency the Chancellor, therefore, there is no necessity to provide for addition al or direct representation to them, in the circumstances, His Excellency the Chancellor considers that no useful purpose will be served by his receiving a deputation of your Federation"

Secondary Teachers' Memorial

The following are extracts from the memorandum of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers Federation submitted to the Governor:—

"The Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers Federation beg to submit that under the Bombay University Act of 1928, there is no direct representation of the Secondary School Teachers on the Senate and other bodies of the University.

Section 13 (1) II (A) (iii) of the Bombay University Act, 1928 does no doubt, allow 5 seats for the Headmasters of the recognised Secondary Schools, and Section 22 (iv) of the same permits 2 Headmasters to be elected by the Senate from among its own members to the Academic Council, but these provisions is, it is humbly submitted, not directly applicable to all the teachers working in the recognised Secondary Schools, who are as much interested as the Headmasters of Schools in the academic work of these institutions which primarily concerns and interests the University. The outlook, moreover and the interests of the Headmasters of recognised schools are not always identical with those of Teachers in those schools who number 8,000 or thereabouts nearly 10 times as much as that of the Headmasters (841) even after deducting the latter.

To guard against a possible misconstruction of the plea advanced in the preceding paragraph, the Federation would humbly add that, in urging that consideration they do not mean to ask for representation for the Teachers in the recognised schools, "in substitution" for the present representation accorded to Headmasters only on University bodies and authorities. Nor do they desire that such representation to such Teachers be granted in direct proportion to their total strength in comparison with the number of the Headmasters of recognised schools. All that the Federation desire to submit to His Excellency the Chancellor is a claim for some direct representation on the appropriate University bodies and authorities for teachers as such in the recognised Secondary Schools, in addition, if so deemed proper, to the corresponding representation now accorded to the Headmasters It may be added that, conformably to the general scheme of the Bombay University Act of 1923, this representation to Teachers in recognised schools, if accepted in principle, may be so granted that the Headmasters are also included in the new constituency in addition to their own existing constituency. Such representation may likewise be distributed over the Province including Sind and Indian States, as in the case of the Headmasters' Constituency under section 13 (1) II (A) (iii)

CHANCELLOR CAN DO IT

The Federation are aware, indeed that their claim, even if conceded in principle, may at the present juncture, be difficult to give effect to. For the claim, when conceded, will involve an amendment of the Bombay University Act, 1928, which, the Federation realise, would perhaps be best secured by normal legislation But, recognising this peculiarity of the existing situation, the Federation would nevertheless pray His Excellency the Chancellor that the power of nomination to the Senate, vested in him under Section 13 (1) II (B) of the Bombay University Act be in future so exercised as to allow some seats to the Teachers in addition to Headmasters, in the recognised schools, out of a total nomination of 40, and that similarly, a convention be formed to regulate such nominations in the future

The Federation would, accordingly, pray that some direct representation, in addition to and apart from that allowed to the Headmasters of Secondary Schools, be immediately granted to the Teachers in the Secondary Schools as such on the Senate of the University, and some arrangement be made by the University authorities to obtain a similar additional representation for such School Teachers on the Academic Council; as these are the bodies primarily concerned with teaching and the general policy regarding the Matriculation Examination for which these Teachers prepare candidates. Even if, at present moment, and under the peculiar circumstances of to-day, it may not be possible to grant this prayer, in so far as it would necessitate legislation to amend the existing Act, the Federation would most respectfully pray that the power of nomination vested in the Chancellor should by convention, be hereafter so exercised as to include a reasonable proportion of Teachers in the Recognised Schools under the University of Bombay".

"REDUCE AFFILIATION FEES CHARGED TO SCHOOLS"

SENATE CARRIES DONDE'S RESOLUTION: GOKHALE PLEADS FOR REDUCTION OF EXAMINATION FEES

BOMBAY, Friday.

The budget estimates of the University of Bombay for the financial year 1941-42, were discussed at the meeting. The University Senate, which commenced its sitting on Friday afternoon, with Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice Chancellor in the chair.

The budget estimates provide for an income of Rs. 15,74,331 and an expenditure of Rs 15,20,771, leaving a surplus of Rs. 53,567.

The Senate accepted an amendment sponsored by M. V. Donde, for the reduction of fees for registration of schools from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 1,100.

More than one hour was taken up by the discussion of a cut of Rs 990 proposed by Mr. G. I. Patel, in the salaries of the subordinate staff. Charges of favouritism and inefficiency were made by some speakers in the course of the discussion. The amendment was however, lost.

At the outset a resolution of condolence was passed, touching the death of Lord Lloyd, Mr H J Bhabha, Mr N. G. Velinker and Mr. K S. Framji, all of whom had passed away since the last meeting of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor then congratulated Sir Vithal Chandavarkar on the Knighthood recently conferred on him

Prof. D. D Karve, Dewan Bahadur A. L. Kaji and Mr. Madhavdas Tricamji were declared duly elected members of a Board of accounts for the year 1941-42.

The Senate also adopted a resolution continuing the affiliation of the S. C. Sahani, Law College Karachi, for a further period of five years for the LL.B examination.

Dr. J. M. Mehta then moved that the Senate do consider the annual financial statement and the budget estimates.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE

The estimates show the following main heads of receipts and expenditure:—

RECEIPTS

		Rs
1	Tuition fees	19,700
2	Examination fees	10,12,500
3	Other fees	1,67,000
4	Income from Publications	17,350
5	Government grants	1,53,036
6	Interest	1,11,000
7	Employees' contribution to Provident fund	10,597
8	Miscellaneous receipts	25,775
9	Interest from R. T. Mody endowment account	12,060
10	Interest from P. G. Singhanee technological endowment account	40,160
11	Hostel rent	5,100

EXPENDITURE

		Rs.
1	Establishment charges	74,907
2	Examination charges	8,03,650
3	Travelling allowances	61,500
4	Printing, Stationery etc.	63,812
5	Department of Economics and Sociology	67,955
6	Department of Chemical Technology	2,18,707
7	University Hostel	13,905
8	Other Postgraduate work	26,025
9	University Library	55,125
10	Physical culture	38,750
11	Information Bureau	4,150
12	University publications etc.	24,700
13	Repairs etc to buildings	15,400
14	Garuens	3,706
15	Taxes and Law charges	5,610
16	Provident fund	20,820
17	Pensions	6,739
18	Miscellaneous	12,310

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY BUILDING

Besides this the University has budgeted for a capital expenditure of Rs. 6,50,000 for the purchase of land and construction of buildings for the department of chemical technology at Matunga as also a sum of Rs. 15,000 for improvements of the acoustics of the convocation hall.

Dr. J. M. Shah in moving the consideration and adoption of the budget said that the budget was a conservative one. The University had embarked on any new scheme. They had, however, provided for an expenditure of Rs. 6,50,000 for the technological laboratory when finished the laboratory would be a source of pride to Bombay.

Their receipts chiefly consisted of examination fees. This position was bound to continue for sometime unless the Government came forward with larger grants.

DISPROPORTIONATE FEES

Mr. B. N. Gokhale criticising the budget said that there were two ways of framing the budget. One was to devise a plan for expansion on the basis of surplus and the other was to continue the services already provided, as efficiently as possible. The former could not be done without large donations. The latter, he thought, deserved close scrutiny at the hands of the executive body. The keynote of their financial policy appeared to be to authorise the administration to take as much as they had been doing and more if they wanted it instead of telling them "take what you deserve; take if you must".

He also criticised the policy of levying fees out of all proportion for the issue of the first year and other certificates and also the policy of penalising examiners by withholding payment of their fees

Principal B M Jog expressed dissatisfaction at the late declaration of results He suggested that all results must be announced before May 31.

Mr B. N. Datar suggested that arrangements should be made to publish the matric results on the same day in all centres

RESTRICTION OF STUDENTS

Mr. K T Shah moved a cut of Rs. 1,500 from the estimated sum of Rs. 8,500 being the fees from the department of Economics and Sociology He said that there were as many as 25 research students each on the economics and sociology sections There were four professors and he thought that 10 research students was more than any one professor could guide He thought that in the interests of students there should be some limitation on their numbers.

The Hon. Justice Mr B J Wadia opposing the cut said that it would be better to increase the staff than to reduce the number of students, their tendency should be towards expansion.

Principal G. S. Mahajani said that till an adequate staff was appointed it was good to accept the principle of restriction.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar said that there could be no hard and fast rule and that the only consideration should be the availability of library facilities and accommodation.

Mr. K. T. Shah in his reply said that if they indulged in mass-production of post-graduates their quality might suffer The motion was, however, lost.

MATRICULATION FEES

Mr. M. V. Donde made a token cut motion of one rupee in the matriculation examination fees, to put forward the point of view of schools and students in general. The University derived a revenue of more than Rs. 4,00,000 from the matriculation examination and they mainly pursued in midnois other schemes from money got from the matriculation examination?

The motion was, however, lost by a large majority.

Dr. K. G. Naik moved an amendment entirely to do away with the item of Rs. 60,000 being receipts for the issue of P. Y. certificates He claimed that the income was inequitable as the University gave nothing in return.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS

Mr. M. V. Donde moved a cut to reduce the sum of Rs. 5,500, being fees for the registration of schools, by Rs. 4,400. He said that they were levying no such fee from the affiliated colleges It was not fair to tend this stepmotherly treatment to the schools

Mr. B. J. Akkad, Dr. V K. R. V Rao and Mr. K. G. Warty supported the proposal. Dr. Jivraj Mehta suggested that they should levy fees from colleges also. Principal Jog said, that schools were in no way part of the University "It is exactly this despotic attitude that we strongly object to" replied Mr. Donde.

The motion was carried 43 voting for and 40 against. A poll was demanded and it confirm

SOCIETY WEDDING IN POONA

SANGLI, June 13

Shrimant Rajkumar. Usnadevi Raje, a daughter of Their Highnesses the Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb of Sangli, was married to Lieut. Shrimant Dinkar Rao alias Balasaheb Rajwade, a son of Major-General Rao Raje Rajwade of Gwalior last night at Poona. Many distinguished persons, including Princes, Sardars and high officials were present on the occasion.—A. P.

Modern States Must Have Responsible Govts.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMKHANDI: (By Mail).

Addressing the ninth session of the Jamkhandi State Praja-Parishad at Jamkhandi on June 4, Mr. T. Sidalingaya, Mysore Congress leader, said: "In these days of stress and strain of a type unprecedented in history, the only form of government that can withstand the test of time and survive is the government which is "wide awake to the cause of poverty and the exigencies of the needy, and need it be told that that Government is "the government of the people, by the people for the people," which in other words means Responsible Government."

He criticised the policy of the Praja-Parishad in selecting outsiders to the presidentship and observed that it would be more dignifying for the Praja-Parishad to have a President, who is a Jamkhandian.

He next paid tribute to Shrimant Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi, but deplored the policy of his Government, particularly the attitude towards the people.

ed the result of voting by show of hands, 38 voting for and 40 against.

SUBORDINATE STAFF

Coming to the expenditure side Mr. G. I. Patel moved a cut to reduce salaries of subordinate staff by Rs. 990. He did so on the ground that the salary of the chief clerk was shown at Rs. 300, being the maximum in the grade for the whole year, although he was due to retire after one month. He alleges that it was proposed to pay the highest salary in the grade to the next incumbent although it involved an increase of Rs 100.

The Vice-Chancellor explained that no such decision had been taken by the Syndicate. The amount was budgeted for in order to avoid the need to come before the senate for a supplementary grant in case they decided to pay a higher salary to the next incumbent.

CHARGE OF FAVOURITISM

Principal N. M. Shah who had tabled another token cut of rupee one in the same item said that there was a good deal of favouritism and inefficiency in the University Office. He said that sometimes matriculates had been preferred to graduates. Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday, Mr. K. T Shah, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar and others took part in the debate.

After an hour's discussion closure was applied and carried The amendment was lost by 28 to 48 votes. A poll confirmed the decision 38 voting for and 50 against.

Mr. M. V. Donde moved an amendment to increase remuneration to examiners at matriculation by one rupee. He wanted the question of attitude of examiners to be reviewed. But his motion was lost.

Mr. K. T Shah and Prof. K. M Khadye moved a token cut in the remuneration to examiners of arts examinations.

They claimed that the insistence on clerical accuracy had engendered a mechanical attitude in the examiners.

Mr. M C. Chagla protested against the scant courtesy shown to examiners

The Vice-Chancellor stated that the matter was being considered by the Syndicate On this assurance Mr. K T Shah agreed to withdraw his amendment.

The Senate adjourned to meet again to-day (Saturday) at 1 p.m

Dadar School For Blind

ACTIVITIES FOR 1940

The Dadar School for the Blind seeks to give the blind or mentally handicapped child an education comparable to that which sighted children procure. It endeavours to make the blind children who come to it socially acceptable, self-respecting citizens of India. It seeks to train them towards useful work or profession. In April 1939 the management has been taken over by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.

The School offers boarding facilities for those who wish to live at the School Day scholars are also welcome Children of any caste, creed or colour are taken. Each child's religion is respected. Each pupil is trained in his own religion for his own personal development. Parents and guardians should advise the School regarding this and co-operate in having the children receive the desired religious training.

Below are given extracts from the report of the Chairman, submitted to the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.—

The Managing Sub-Committee submit herewith their annual report for 1940 of the Dadar School for the Blind:—

On April 1, 1939, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and the American Marathi Mission under an agreement transferred the management of the School to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and the agreement is to be reviewed at the end of three years. Under instructions from you we took over charge on the same day. The Society has the use of the grounds and equipment as well as the services of the Superintendent and Matron. The Society has nas a representative on this Sub-Committee.

The second year under the present management has witnessed a sharing of the services with the Mission which has been pioneering in this ever-growing field of education and social work. The year covered by this report has been a period of uncertainty and financial stringency. It has not been a time in which to start new ventures.

It is great encouragement to us that the government has seen the progress made last year by our Principal, staff and pupils. We are deeply grateful to the department for its continued interest in all our undertakings. This year has been made financially successful by large contributions gained for us by Mr. R. P. Masani and Dr. C. Marshardt, from a few Charitable Trust Funds, and by smaller private contributions, donations and subscriptions through our Honorary Secretary and the Principal.

The annual event of field sports between the blind and sighted has become a well-established practice.

All School-life activities have been strengthened, especially Cubbing and Scouting, by the addition of an Honorary worker, Akela J. B Readymoney, who has been this year honoured by a special recognition by the Governor of Bombay, and of Scouter D. Marathe. A non-recurring grant to extend the Physical Education Department is expected from the Government during the course of the year. The year under review has been one of educational experiments, research and orientation. It is honed that results may appear in print within a year.

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Current And Coming Indian Pictures

Ideal King Of Hindu Puranas

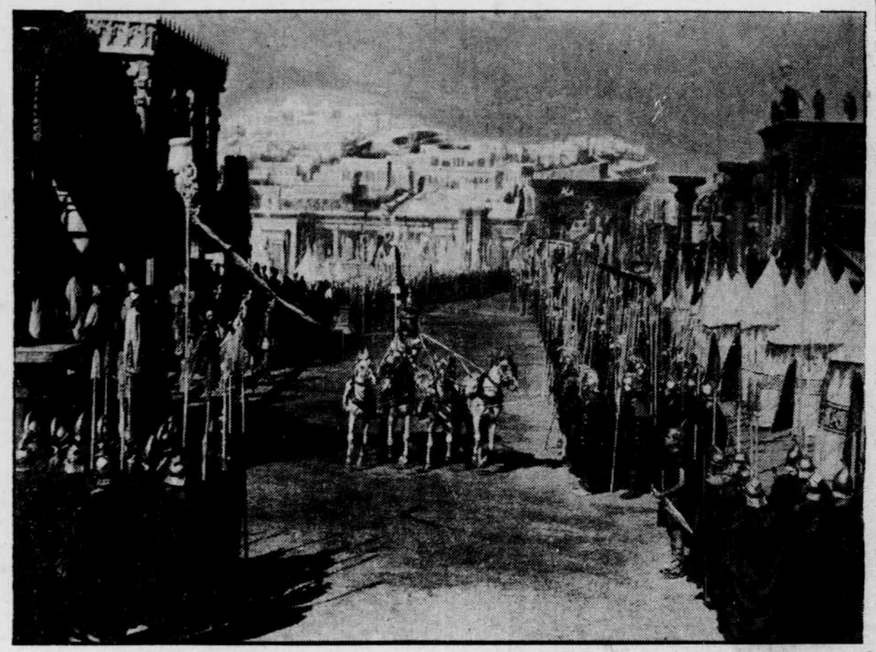
Wadia's 'Manthan' Makes Him Live

As soon as the tension in the city ceases Wadia Movietone will release their historical-cum-devotional Picture "Manthan" at the Imperial Cinema.

Imbibed with a spirit of justice, the standard of which he only could maintain, King Vikramaditya of Ujjain made himself immortal in the annals of the Indian History by passing the death sentence on his own son, and upholding it even after his wife implored to save him. In "Manthan" King Vikram creates the greatest sensation of all times by taking the sword in his own hands to behead his son in order to defend justice.

Vikram's justice is greater than Vikram himself. That is the theme of Wadia's "Manthan". The most overwhelming part of the argument in support of Vikram's justice comes in the climax scenes of the film. Fully aware of the value of a grand climax for a picture Mr. J. B. H. Wadia has harnessed the entire resources of the studio to achieve best results. The climax dialogues which are calculated to impress upon the audience the emotional upheavals of the characters have been written by Mr. Wadia himself.

Radha Rani perhaps the most charming girl on the screen today plays the leading role in "Manthan" supported by Raj Kumari, Sardar Mansur, Dalpat and others. The credit for directing the picture goes to Ramji Aria.



Aristotle in Minerva's 'Sikandar' driving in a chariot and four. This scene was shot by Sohrab Modi, on the biggest setting yet created in India, a military camp measuring 350' X 100'. In the background is the ancient Iranian city of Persipolis.

MOST-DISCUSSED FILM IN INDIA

With only one show possible on week-days, Prabhat continue to show only the Marathi "Shejari" at the Central Cinema. This picture has evoked more discussion and debate, especially in the Marathi press, than any other film in living memory.

Not all the writing on "Shejari" is appreciative or sympathetic, a large part of it is not disinterested. But the very fact that the writings still continue (it is five months since it all began) may well be accepted by Prabhat as a tribute.

Whatever the pros and cons of the press debate on "Shejari", there is no challenge of the central fact that the picture abounds in examples of original filmic technique and magnificent performances. Even Gouri, who plays the comparatively minor role of Jivba's wife, has played up a scene for which it is futile to look for a parallel in the annals of the Indian film.

MOFUSSIL RECEPTION TO 'AMRIT'

The success of "Amrit" in the mofussil centres including Poona, Sholapur and Kolhapur is attributed by the Poona critics to the idealistic theme and simple, lucid treatment of the same in building up the plot.

"Kesari" which has no screen page and offers its comments on films only occasionally and casually complements V. S. Khandekar for preaching humanism and equality, without offending the sentiments of any section of the society; in the same vein the paper commends the depiction of the struggle between the rich and the poor and the acting of the principals

Incidentally, a censor trial of the Hindustani version of "Amrit" was held last week, and those who saw its private trial show seem to be of opinion that the Hindustani version retains all the charm of the Marathi version.

Both the versions of "Amrit" will be released at Central as soon as peace returns to the city.

"KHAZANCHI" HAS CUT THE ICE

Pancholi Starts New Hindustani Film.

The phenomenal success of the Pancholi picture "Khazanchi" has naturally encouraged its producer to get on with more Hindustani films. In the last week of May, Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi launched the production of "Khandan" in Lahore.

Obviously, Mr. Pancholi is a very shrewd producer. With all the success of "Khazanchi", he is not going to imitate it. For the new film, for instance, he has impressed yet new artistic talent. The "Khazanchi" stars are not in it.

As anyone can see at the local Krishna Cinema, one of the strongest recommendations of "Khazanchi" is the new and likable faces in it. Manorama, for instance, cannot claim any film experience to speak of. Yet, her native art and understanding have enabled her to give a performance which, for sheer pleasantness, must be counted outstanding.

The same may be said, of Narang. The central figure in the picture, M. Esmail, is another outstanding example of talent unencumbered by settled style and tradition.

"Holiday In Bombay" Ready For Release

Director Badami nas completed "Holiday in Bombay" for Sudama Productions. All the shooting is over and he is busy with editing at present. Being the result of an entirely original idea of an ideal holiday in the premiere City of India, conceived by Sarvottam Badami during his holidays in Bangalore, "Holiday in Bombay" is made to outshine all sophisticated comedies made by him so far.

Sabita Devi and Shobhana Samarth are the two girls who come for a holiday and the fun begins when they come across Arun, Jal Merchant, E Billimoria, Kantilal, and Vatsala Kumtekar. Full of Stars and full of funny incidents is a claim which many films cannot justify. 'Holiday in Bombay' is a rare piece of film craft as it not only justifies the above claim but also gives ideas to several professional men like salesmen, doctors solicitors etc. to conduct their business in a more profitable way!

What New Atre Picture Will Be Like?

Since the announcement that Atre Pictures' maiden production "Charano-Ki-Dasi" (Payachi Dasi) is scheduled for release at New West End as soon as the peace returns to city and prohibitory orders are withdrawn, picture-goers have already started guessing about the team and subject of Atre's new screenplay.

Most of them guided by Atre's

Miss N. Ammini alias Bhargavi of the 'Kerala Kalamandalam' and Sadhona Bose's troup has now joined the Bombay Talkies.

past record believe that "Charano-Ki-Dasi" will be a sophisticated social satire with brilliant caricatures of the peculiar faddists observed in the highly educated middle class in Maharashtra. All those who hazard such a guess are in the wrong for the simple reason that though "Charano-Ki-Dasi" is a satire and presents some brilliant caricatures, it is neither sophisticated, nor modern and hence there is little common between this new screenplay by Atre and all his previous successes.

Unlike his other social stories, Atre depicts in "Charano-Ki-Dasi" the rural family life and the matrimonial problems that young couples have to face in combating the reactionary orthodox forces.

EQUALLY POPULAR IN THE NORTH

Reception Of 'Naya Sansar' In Delhi And Lahore

Acknowledged leaders of the Indian films industry, the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., is steadily advancing its position. "Kangan", "Bandhan" and "Punarmilan" earned the Malad Studio its present position. "Naya Sansar" is not merely maintaining it, but raising it perceptibly.

Despite the curfew, "Naya Sansar" is doing what must be described as adequate business at the Roxy in Bombay. The fact that, on Sunday last, all first class and reserve class seats were sold out, is a token of the compelling popularity of the picture

"Naya Sansar" established a premiere week box-office record with a fifteen thousand gross in Bombay. But for the riot situation, there is no doubt that the pace would have been maintained; in fact it was maintained for three weeks till the riots came.

Over Rs. 10,000 in the first week, is the new record that "Naya Sansar" has established in Delhi. It is doing the same in Lahore, where it bids fair to exceed the twelve thousand mark in the first week. Judging by press response, the picture will undoubtedly maintain the pace, which outdoes every picture released in Northern India so far.

Both Delhi and Lahore appear to be impressed by the theme of "Naya Sansar" even as Bombay is. Ashok Kumar has charmed those cities, even as this one. Renuka Devi is universally praised; and the theme-song "Ek Naya Sansar Basa Len' is invariably cheered.

About the only point of difference is that Delhi and Lahore are decidedly more enthusiastic than Bombay, in their appreciation of those magnificent dances with which Azurie has beautified "Naya Sansar."

Supreme Film To Distribute Masoom'

"Masoom" the Fazli Brothers' picture now under production at the Film Corporation of India's Studios at Calcutta has been acquired for distribution in Bombay Presidency and Central India, by the well-known firm Supreme Film Distributors of Bombay. Mr. Hasnain who directed "Qaid" is directing 'Masoom.'

Comedy With A Purpose

National Studios' 'Asra.' Coming To Pathe

The prime function of a comedy is, of course, to amuse. But amusement which does not lead us any further is not very effective. Particularly so is this in the case of a cinema film which one is likely to forget if, behind its facade of amusement there is no strong structure of serious purpose.

The attitude towards life adopted in 'Asra' is well brought out by the words of two songs, fittingly placed at the beginning and the end.

"The maya of this world, the hopes of lovers;"
"These are all dreams which we will forget."

This is the profound philosophy which we hear from the lips of a beggar in the first scene of the picture.

"Dew is falling like tears,
and flowers are laughing,
in the gardens which abound
on the path of life."

Do not minimise your troubles and disappointments, but do not let them conquer you. There is a bright side to everything which we would do well to look at. This is the lesson of 'Asra.'

Sardar Akhtar takes the leading role Chanda thhe girl graduate while a new-comer, Amar plays opposite to her. Husn Bano and Wasker give very brilliant comic performances as the landlady and landlord of the former pair. The cast includes Kanaiyalal, Bhudo Advani, Veena, Lall, Ansari and others who all give very creditable accounts of themselves in the less important roles. Music is by Anil Biswas while the story is by Aga Jani Kashmiri and the songs by Dr. Safdar.

"Narad-Naradi" At The Majestic

The Saraswati picture continues to receive the people's favour at the Majestic Cinema. Some ascribe the success of the picture to its humour, others to the cast—mainly Kusum Deshpande. It is true beyond doubt that the humour in "Narad-Naradi" is enjoyable, that Kusum Deshpande gives a brilliant performance. But, on a thorough consideration, credit for the picture must primarily go to producer Torney.

The secret of "Narad-Naradi" is the producer's originality in his choice of the story. From the deep sea of Hindu mythology, Mr. Torney has brought up this sparkling gem of humour. There has been no mythological comedy on the screen before; there have been only melodramas, with a comic touch usually superimposed. A comedy story in the mythological vein in a novel thing; and the novelty goes all in favour of "Narad-Naradi".

"Shadi" Scores Brilliant Success In Northern India

There are encouraging reports of Ranjit picture "Shadi" from Northern India. A telegram from Delhi reports that in spite of heavy rains and air raid alarms, the collections of three days were nice and all shows were fully packed.

A wire from Karachi says that "Shadi" is highly appreciated and it has broken all the records of Ranjit Talkies. In spite of hailstorm and rains "Shadi" was released amidst full houses at Simla.

Though there was extensive heat even then "Shadi" had drawn huge crowds at Peshawar. The reports from Lucknow and Bareli are also very encouraging.

"Shadi" will shortly be released at Opera House as soon as practicable.

Sunday Show At Metro

On Sunday morning at 10 a.m. —June 15th—Metro Goldwyn Mayer's filmization of a popular novel "Pride and Prejudice" starring Greer Garson and Lawrence Oliver, will be shown.

Shobhana Samarth and Sabita Devi in 'Holiday' In Bombay'; Ishwarlal and Madhuri in 'Shadi' and Aroon and Leela Chitnis in 'Kanchan'.

WORLD'S QUICKEST AND PLEASANTEST WAY TO END INDIGESTION

"I FOUND 80 SECOND REMEDY ON BUS" writes Mr. J.W. of Bombay

"I tried numerous remedies, X-Ray and doctors for serious gastric trouble without relief", says this sufferer.
Then one day, when indigestion was at its height, "I found an unopened packet of Rennies on a local bus."
He looked, found that Rennies needed no water, unwrapped two tablets, sucked them like sweets and: "They controlled the pain immediately."
Now he has no pain and "I can eat anything, thanks to this great remedy — Rennies."

Gone are the days when you had to wait in discomfort or agony until you could get home and "drink down" some indigestion remedy. Now, when excess acid distends your stomach with wind, when burning acid rises up and scalds your poof throat, when a sharp twinge of pain transfixes you after eating — you can take an instant remedy at once, no matter where you are.

Just slip a Rennie tablet into your mouth. No water needed. Just suck like a sweet. In 80 seconds Rennies' powerful anti-acid ingredients kill excess acid, stop pain immediately. 1,198 doctors use and recommend Rennies. They should know! Now you benefit too.

Get a packet of Rennies from your chemist.

NOTE TO H.M. FORCES AND A.R.P. WORKERS IN INDIA

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LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Putting Premium On Communal Intransigence

Wanted Govt. Gesture To Prevent Further Drifting Apart

POONA, June 12.

"The war has taken a more serious turn and has come appreciably nearer to India during the last 12 months. England and India should have come closer to one another during this period The unfortunate fact is that they have drifted further apart" said Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, addressing a well-attended gathering this evening at the Servants of India Society's home, on the occasion of the thirtysixth anniversary of the Society.

Pandit Kunzru said that the British Government had done nothing, to use the words of Sir Stanley Reed, who had been a consistent friend of India for a quarter of a century, to have "the heart and soul of a generous people behind their war effort."

Indeed the last 18 months had made British determination not to part with power clearer than ever. Indians were told that it was their duty to think of nothing but the war at the present time as India's future depended on British victory.

Ireland could no more defend herself than—be it said to England's everlasting discredit—india could, but not a word was uttered by the British authorities in criticism of Irish policy because Ireland was self-governing, and when it objected to conscription in Northern Ireland the proposal was immediately dropped. The Syrians were not told that it was their duty to support democratic powers unconditionally. General de Gaulle had promised them independence and freedom if they threw in their lot with the French and the British, and negotiations were to be started for this purpose as soon as possible. The British Government had supported and associated themselves with this promise but they had taken no steps to advance the constitutional status of the people under their control. The duty of helping England without claiming their freedom was preached only to countries under the British sway.

MISS RATHBONE CRITICISED

Miss Rathbone had recently written an open letter to the members of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Kunzru said it was not his business to defend the Congress but he strongly felt that she had been very unfair to India. She did not realize how great and genuine were the apprehensions aroused by the attitude of the British Government during the last 18 months and their absolute refusal to take any immediate steps to transfer substantial power to Indians. Again, there could hardly be any doubt that if Indians, forgetting their duty to their country, abstained from demanding their rights their silence on so vital a point would be exploited as a proof of their contentment with British rule. It is surprising that Miss Rathbone did not realise that India could appear as a defender of freedom before the world only if she were free or on the threshold of freedom.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE AND AFTER

Dealing with the Bombay Conference, Mr. Kunzru said that its demand for the reconstruction of the Central Government with a view to the better prosecution of the war had been turned down by the authorities who wanted Indian help only on their own terms. Not only this: any reorganisation of the Central Government had been declared inadmissible till the minorities, which meant virtually the Muslim League, were in favour of it. The offer to expand the Viceroy's Executive Council was made in August last in spite of the existence of communal differences. Government were prepared to put it through in spite of its rejection by the Congress, but when the Muslim League put forward demands which even they could not agree to and refused to accept the offer unless its demands were conceded, Government lost their courage They were prepared to brush aside the opposition of the Congress, but they allowed Muslim League to stand in the way of the country's constitutional advancement. This put a premium on communal intransigeance.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED

They were told that their own internal differences and not British unwillingness prevented the transfer of political power to Indians. Mr. Kunzru said that while Indians themselves were not free from blame, the communal deadlock was to no small extent due to the attitude of Government. H. E. the Viceroy, dealing with the views of the representatives of the minorities in his statement of October 17, 1939, assured the minorities that it was "unthinkable" that India's future constitution should be devised "without again taking counsel with them" His Excellency gave a similar assurance in his letter dated the 23rd December, 1939, to the leader of the Muslim League who was not satisfied with the previous assurance. "You need have no fear....", said H. E., "that the weight which your community's position in India necessarily gives their views will be underrated." The responsibility of taking a decision after considering the views of the minorities was obviously Government's till the end of 1939. But in August, 1940, however, the Viceroy stated that the British Government could not transfer "their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life." Government abdicated their responsibilities and surrendered completely to the Muslim League. In view of this can any fair-minded person deny that the accentuation of the communal problem is due to the Muslim League having been given a veto on constitutional advance?

WHAT PAKISTAN MEANS

The Muslim League, encouraged by its success, now demands the establishment of what it calls Pakistan. He had no doubt that Pakistan would bring not peace but a sword. If the British Government yielded on this subject he greatly feared that their attitude would lead to a civil war in the country.

Mr. Kunzru then dealt with the question of defence. He pointed out that while Burma had a Burman Defence Member India's demand for an Indian Defence Member had not been paid the slightest attention.

A SERIOUS DELUSION

In conclusion Mr. Kunzru said that the situation urgently called for constructive statesmanship on the part of Government. The proposals put forward by Indians who had shown no disregard of the realities of the present situation had been rejected because they were open to some objection or other. Some fault could be formed with every proposal by nothing could be more indefensible that the policy of inaction which has found favour with the British. They might think that so long as communal differences last their position is safe or regard the suspension of the constitution in seven provinces with equanimity. But this appeared to Mr. Kunzru to be a serious delusion. There was serious discontent with the present situation throughout the country and one could hardly doubt that their position would become more and more difficult as time went on. A generous gesture now would go far to ease the present tension India is anxious to help England wholeheartedly but on a basis of self-respect. If she is antagonised, the responsibility will be wholly that of England.

RECORD OF INTENSIVE ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL SERVICE

The Servants of India Society, in the course of its report for 1940-41 states:

During the year under report the Society had to face a crisis of an unprecedented and fundamental character, as a result of which Messrs. N. M. Joshi and S. V. Parulekar and Miss Godavari Gokhale ceased to be members, and the strength of the Society was reduced to 27.

The Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru was the President, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, the Vice-President and Mr. D. V. Ambekar the Secretary of the Society. The members of the Society were engaged in activities connected with Politics, Economics, Co-operation, Labour Organisation, Organisation of Peasants, Rural Welfare, Harijan uplift, Backward Communities, Aboriginal Tribes, Social Service, Social Reform, Hindustan Scout Association, Education and Literature, Journalism, and Relief of Distress. The work was of two kinds. It consisted partly in running institutions, and partly in educating public opinion on important matters. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the Council of State, of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature, of the Advisory Committee of the Supply Department and of the National Liberal Federation of India. The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Mr S. G. Vaze the President for a time of the Phaltan State Council and the Chairman of the Bhor Constitution Committee. Messrs. R. Suryanarayana Rao, K. G. Sivaswamy and S. R. Venkataraman carried on propaganda in the press and on the platform in favour of the Pawnbrokers' Bill in Madras and Mr. Haradatta Sharma against the General Sales Tax Act and the Punjab Urban Property Tax Act Mr. Haradatta Sharma was the Secretary of the Lahore Ratepayers' Association and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao the Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary, Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao also published a series of articles on the Nagpur Improvement Trust.

Mr. Sivaswamy investigated the tenancy problems in Madras, Orissa and Bombay with a view to publishing the results thereof.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the Co-operative Committee appointed by the Madras Government to review the progress of co-operation in the Province and appended a Minute of Dissent to the Report. He was also the Editor of the "Madras Journal of Co-operation". Mr. N. A. Dravid was in charge of the Rural Centre at Shendurjana, Mr. Bhakale of the Rural Centre at Murbad which runs 66 village schools chiefly for the benefit of the aborigines in Thana District.

Messrs. Bakhale, Desai, Phadke and Nayanar were in charge of several trade unions and Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge of the Zamin Ryots' Association and the Agricultural Labour Union in Madras.

Mr. Thakkar was the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, Mr. Kunzru the Chairman of the U.P. (Eastern) Harijan Sevak Sangh and Messrs. Suryanarayan Rao, Nayanar, Negi, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, Kaul and Limaye in charge of the branches of the Sangh in Madras, Malabar, Garhwal, Orissa, U.P., Lucknow and Poona respectively. Mr. Thakkar was Chairman of the Partially Excluded Areas Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Orissa, and which submitted its report in December 1940.

Mr. Kunzru was the National Commissioner and Mr. Bajpai the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Allahabad. Mr. Bajpai toured for about seven months in connection with Scouting work.

NOSE CHOPPED OFF ON EVE OF WEDDING!

JHANSI, June 11.

To have his nose chopped off on the eve of his marriage was the experience of a young man at Biawar, according to a message received here. On account of some family feuds it is stated the uncle of the victim chopped off his nose round about midnight, and when a neighbour attempted to intercept the assailant he was fatally assaulted with a knife. The alleged assailant has been arrested by the police.—A. P.

Cheap And Portable Cooking Outfit

Solid fuel, containing spirit and other combustible materials in solid form, which can be easily carried in a tiffin kit, has been evolved by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Called "Tommy's Cooker", it is prepared entirely from indigenous materials.

A pocket size tin of this fuel will burn continuously for twelve hours. It is easily carried and can be lit by a match almost like a cigarette, and the cooking arrangements produced for setting the kettle on tin itself make the whole outfit neat and handy.

An experimental order for 10,000 tins of solid tins fuel is expected to be placed by the Army Headquarters. The cost of producing the fuel is very small, as it requires no plant to make it and the tins can be used again.

VIZAGAPATAM June 11.

The Vizagapatam District Board at its last meeting resolved to present Dr. Rajendra Prasad with an address of welcome on his forthcoming visit to Vizagapatam to lay the foundation stone of the proposed ship-building yard on June 21.—A. P.

PARSI MATERNITY WARD ATTACHED TO THANA HOSPITAL OPENED

The opening ceremony of the extension of Bai Cooverbai Cawasji Divecha Parsi Maternity Ward, Child Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinic attached to the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana was performed by Major General R. H. Candy, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay on Tuesday evening before a large and representative gathering.

Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Government of Bombay, Dr. Mone, ex-Civil Surgeon, Thana, Col. Bhatia and Lady Cowasji Jehangir sent letters of apology for their absence and wished the function success.

Dr. D. M. Bhatvadekar, Civil Surgeon, Thana, in welcoming the guests gave a brief history of the Civil Hospital, Thana, in which he stated that the present spacious building with modern equipments owe its existence to the munificent donations of the late Mr. Vithal Sayana and his son Mr. Narayanrao who contributed nearly Rs. four lacs to make the Civil Hospital worth its name.

X-RAY DEPT. NEEDED.

This hospital lacked a Maternity ward for the Parsis which deficiency was made good that day by the contribution of the trustees of C. B. Divecha Fund.

Continuing Dr. Bhatvadekar laid stress on the necessity of an X-Ray, Electric Department and a Laboratory since the hospital received a number of cases of accidents at Poona-Agra Road.

Mr. Divecha thanked the Government for accepting the donation of the trustees of Seth C. B. Divecha Fund for the Maternity Ward which will provide two beds for the Parsi community.

Dewan Bahadur N. V. Sayana drew attention of the Government to the progress the hospital had made in the last decade and the consequent increase entailed in the work of the hospital and requested the Government to increase the staff adequately.

Major General Candy after performing the opening ceremony expressed pleasure at the vast changes that have taken place since he was in charge of the Civil Hospital at Thana about 18 years ago.

The additional branches which he had the pleasure to open was a step in the right direction as modern medical science believed more in forestalling and preventing disease rather than its cure afterwards.

The function ended with a vote of thanks by Dr. Bhajiwala which was followed by a Tea Party at the Gymkhana Pavillion given by Dewan Bahadur N. V. Sayana.

DIGESTIC **RENNIES**

*KILL * * STOMACH PAIN IN 80 SECONDS*

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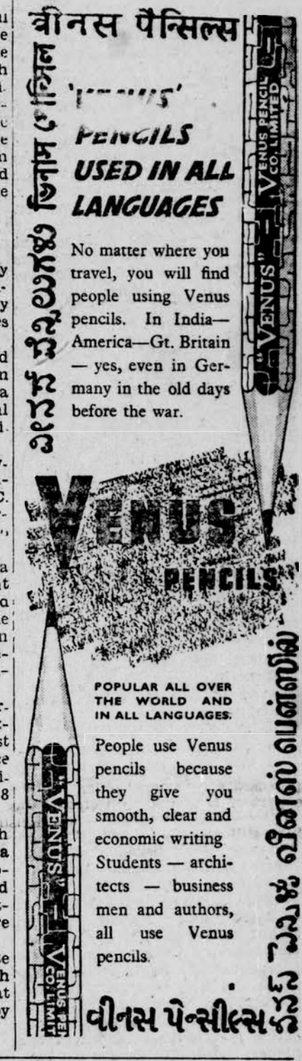

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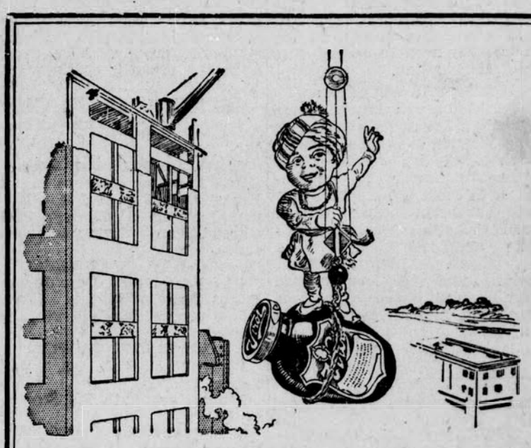

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World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

INTER-PROVINCIAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT FOR SANTOSH TROPHY

The Sub-Committee appointed by the All-India Football Federation to conduct the Inter-Provincial Tournament met in Bombay last week-end to make the final arrangements for the competition. To start with, they had to rearrange the draw as three of the affiliated associations expressed their inability to compete. The revised draw is as follows:—

REVISED FIXTURES

Zone "A"—North-West India Football Association—bye.

Zone "B"—Delhi vs. Rajputana, at Delhi on July 5 or 6. Winners to play the N.W.I.F.A. in the first semi-final at Delhi on July 12 or 13.

Zone "C"—Indian Football Association vs Dacca Sports Association. United Provinces vs Behar Olympic Association. The dates and venues of these two matches will be decided by the Chairman of the Tournament Committee. The Zone final will be played on or before July 20.

Zone "D"—Madras vs Mysore, at Madras on July 6. The Winners will meet the W.I.F.A. in Bombay on July 13.

The second semi-final will be played in Calcutta on July 23 or 24 and the final at the same place on July 26.

A WISE STEP

It is understood that the centres which will hold these matches will bear all the expenses thereof. If there is any profit fifty per cent of it will go to the All-India Football Federation. The other half will be shared equally by the competing associations. It is really very gratifying to note that despite the present uncertain condition of the world, the A.I.F.F. has decided to inaugurate the tournament this year. Although there was a sudden set-back in football in 1939 due to the outbreak of the war things went on pretty smoothly last season. It is hoped that nothing serious will happen now to disturb the arrangements made above.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY

There is no doubt this competition will give a great fillip to the game in all parts of the country, as the Ranji Trophy Tournament has done to Cricket. India's standard is sure to go up by leaps and bounds. Football fans in Bombay will no doubt be delighted to hear that the match between Bombay and the winners of Madras and Mysore will be staged in this city. If the W.I.F.A. can put up a team strong enough to conquer the South Indian visitors, then they will have an opportunity of invading the Mecca of Indian football—I mean Calcutta—to win the laurels of the highest magnitude in the country. I hope our Association will spare no pains to pick out the best eleven and give them all the practice they need to develop into a solid combination.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS

July is not a very happy season for Bombay. Let us hope the Clerk of the Weather will be sporting enough to stay his hands about the time this important engagement is to come off. I believe this month has been specially chosen to suit Calcutta where a semi-final and the final will be played. Every Soccer lover in India will look forward to the financial success of this tournament. A good deal depends on it, particularly for a country with long distances separating the various centres. Who will win the Championship this year? It may be the I.F.A. But who can speculate about the next year and the future? Like the Ranji Troph, the Santosh Cup is sure to change hands from one end of the country to the other in the years to come.

COACHING IN TENNIS

While the Soccer Season is in full season our tennis rulers are considering the question of improving the game under their charge in this Presidency. In January last they had arranged a second visit by Ranbir Singh, the Official Coach of the A.I.L.T.A. who stayed here actually for two months. Unfortunately his services were not fully availed of. The chief difficulty was in getting suitable material for coaching. It is said that invitations were sent out to 30 players but only 18 of them took advantage of the coaching. According to Ranbir S. Batliwalla, R. L. Parekh, H. R. Thanawalla K. L. Dalaya, M. Watts, Shamsher Singh and Miss R. Shroff may be expected to improve considerably with further coaching.

BOMBAY'S HANDICAP

It is generally agreed that Bombay is now passing through a lean period. The retirement of the old stalwarts has not found new stars on the horizon. The reason is not far to seek. The facilities provided by our Gymkhanas and clubs are too inadequate to give the rising number of devotees sufficient practice. No one will deny that the general standard of play has tremendously improved during the past decade. But the upper rung has been left completely vacant. Not only coaching but large facilities for practice are necessary. Mr. J. C. Mantra had suggested the establishment of a purely tennis club on the lines of the Calcutta South Club in Bombay. This has so far remained in a nebulous state. To give tennis its appropriate support this is absolutely necessary.

PERMANENT COACH

It is very unlikely that our schools will promote this game as it is so costly. The conditions in Europe and America are quite different. What they can do, our poor country cannot afford. Even our colleges cannot do full justice to it, although I must add they can do much more than they are at present. It is suggested by Ranbir that Bombay should have a permanent coach who will follow the directions given by him. This will be possible with the help of Mr. P. R. Das, President of the A.I.L.T.A. who has promised to bear half the expenses. We cannot be too grateful to Mr. Das for his generous support to the game. Let us hope the measures taken would help to raise our standard quickly. A lot depends upon the progress of the war!

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Week-end Fixtures

The following matches in the Bengal Club Cup League will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, during this week-end:—

TO-DAY (SATURDAY.)

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Bright Star.

5-30 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. Tata Sports.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

4 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. United Young Friends.

5 p.m. Jagannath Fishermen XI vs. Caltex.

6 p.m. Matunga Athletic vs. Khatau Sports.

WAR-TIME 'PENALISING' OF BATSMAN!

'Ploughing Out' Introduced

NARBOROUGH (Leicestershire). June 13.

A new method of dismissing a batsman operated in a match here between Narborough and the local hospital when the scorebook revealed "Fox-Ploughed out, bowled winter nine".

Part of the cricket field was being used for agricultural purposes, and the hospital introduced a rule that if a ball was hit over the new fence edging the ploughed portion, that batsman would be penalised, being credited with four runs but adjudged out. Hence the new dismissal "ploughed out" as he is neither bowled, caught, run out or any other regular cricket ways of being out.—Reuter.

Annandale Races Cancelled Cancelled

SIMLA, June 13.

In view of the unsual early arrival of the Monsoon weather in Simla, the committee of the Annandale Club have reluctantly decided to cancel races at Annandale for the remainder of the season.

This is particularly regretted, in view of the fact that valuable cups had been presented by H. E the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and H. H. the Raja of Faridkot for races due to be held in June.—A. P.

Mr. Krishnalal Chimanlal Jhaveri, son of Mr. C. M. Jhaveri, retired Judge of the Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad, who returned from Manchester, recently, after obtaining the degree of M.Sc. (Tech.) in dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing. He was the only student placed in first class in his B.Sc. examination and was awarded research scholarship by the Manchester Education Committee. For his thesis of M.Sc. (Tech.) he has been recommended for the "Puttuck" prize.

POST-WAR RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

SIR BERTRAM IMPLORES INDIANS TO DEFEAT NAZI AMBITIONS AND HORRIBLE RACIAL IDEAS

SIMLA, June 13.

Sir Bertram Stevens, the Australian representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, entertained to luncheon the representatives of the Indian and Overseas press.

Sir Bertram explained that his main purpose in calling the press together arose out of his wish to make it known that he would be accessible to the representatives of the press. He paid a tribute to the part the press was playing in the war in purveying reliable news and objective commentary, and said a heavy responsibility lay on the press to maintain enthusiasm for the war effort and to point the way to a brighter future for the human race.

"I represent", Sir Bertram said "that every country has its grave problems and pre-occupations, which are worthy of fullest press commentary; still the condition of our solving these problems is the defeat of Nazi ambitions to rule the world, and impose its horrible racial ideas on every country. There can be no hope for the future until Nazism is crushed.'

Sir Bertram said that the Australian press in the early stages of the war had been very outspoken and frank in their criticism of the Australian war effort and to-day they had the satisfaction of seeking and claiming some credit for the remarkable acceleration of the war effort. While they were still free and unfettered in criticism, they attained an amazing standard of voluntary loyalty to the Government in seeing that nothing was published which would reveal matters of military importance to the enemy.

"I am here", Sir Bertram said "to represent Australia, and to further the fixed policy of the Commonwealth Government to be of maximum assistance to the score of territories which comprise the Eastern Group. The domestic policy of India is not my concern or the Council's concern.

Sir Bertram indicated his deep interest in post-war reconstruction and said he again desired to express his belief that the Eastern Group countries which had fought and suffered together in war should toil together in peace to remove the conditions of poverty, insecurity and fear which made war and dictatorship possible. In particular, he hoped India and Australia would work together.

Questioned on the recent decision in Australia to suspend transference of funds raised for spitfires to England, Sir Bertram said Australia's motives were in danger of being misunderstood and misrepresented. Such action was merely a matter of accounting and transference of funds between Australia and London. It had nothing whatever to do with the Crete campaign. "Australia knows she must suffer with Britain in the ordeal of war as well as share the triumphs. We are proud to do so. There is not the glimmer of a rift between Britain and the Commonwealth. We are with them to the last, and we will endure all.

We trust Churchill implicitly and we love and admire him; we are overjoyed that there is so deep a friendship between him and our Menzies. We must all go without many things in order to release resources to make planes and war equipment; but just as we are working the limit on air ways, so England is working the limit of spitfires. In that she has our all-in-co-operation. Mischief cannot be made between England and Australia; Blood does not divide us.—A. P.

BETTER DAYS FOR INDIANS IN AMERICA?

Dr. D. P. Pandia's Successful Negotiations With Authorities In Canada And British Columbia

OTTAWA, CANADA:—Increased official recognition of Indians as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and recent activites on their behalf by Dr. D. P. Pandia, of Madras, who has been spending some time both here and in the United States studying their needs, has resulted in creating a considerably happier life for them within the past few years than they had enjoyed since first coming to this country in 1904.

Enjoyment of life of some 300 Indians of the 1,500 now settled in the Province of British Columbia, on the West Coast, may be considerably increased when negotiations now being carried on by Dr. Pandia with the Dominion Government to permit their wives to enter the country are successfully concluded. The satisfactory outcome of these negotiations is confidently anticipated by Dr. Pandia, although his work in this direction has been delayed and set back somewhat by the war.

On the whole, however, Dr. Pandia is heartily pleased with the improvement in their living conditions in Canada, and considers his fellow countrymen are very well treated here in comparison with the attitude taken towards them in the Dominion of South Africa.

"KAMAKATU MARU" EPISODE

That the lives of Indians in Canada have not always been happy is revealed in a brief revue of the history of their experiences since they first were attracted to the immense possibilities for a broader and more satisfying existence within the boundaries of this North American nation.

From 1904 until 1913, free and untrammelled entry was accorded them and then, in 1914, the first immigration barriers were erected, permitting entry only to those who came directly from India and barring all others who might arrive on these shores from other parts of the world. An attempt was made in that year by 600 Sikhs who chartered the Japanese steamer "Kamakatu Maru" to carry them across the broad Pacific, only to be refused entry. They and their ships were turned back, and they were forced to return to their native land. No Indians have entered Canada since to take up residence.

That those who had already been admitted were not living a natural life is seen in the fact that although they had been allowed in, their wives were barred. This sorry state of affairs was not changed until 1922, when the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri visited Canada. He saw the desperate and unhappy plight of these men, denied the natural existence of family life, and immediately conferred on the problem with Government officials at Ottawa, the National Capital. Through his endeavours, he was successful in convincing the Canadian Government of the necessity of permitting these men to have their wives, and to establish their homes in the Canadian manner. Their wives and sons under the age of 18 years were then permitted to enter.

Since that time many more Indians have been joined by their wives and members of their families. The Indian population, all established in British Columbia and mostly engaged in the lumbering business, now numbers some 1,500 people. All the Indians in Canada originated in the Punjab and belonged to the Sikh community.

DR. D. P. PANDIA

DR. PANDIA'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

From 1915 until 1919 as many as 20 to 30 Indians were deported each year by the Canadian Government on the grounds that they had entered the country illegally. These actions, naturally contributed nothing to the community's happiness during this period.

For the next 20 years, however the Government appeared satisfied that the remaining Indians were properly established here. when suddenly, two years ago, some 300 Sikhs were threatened with deportation on the same "illegal entry" basis. Convinced that their entry had been legal and that the Government was in error in its attitude, these Sikhs fought the deportation action through the courts of the nation, but found, to their dismay, that even the Supreme Court ruled in favour of the Government's contention.

It was at this point that Dr. Pandia, travelling through Canada on his way back to India from England, took up the fight for his countrymen. In Ottawa he personally met the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, and members of his Cabinet, and was successful in convincing them that the Government's action in desiring the deportation of these Sikhs was unjust. The Cabinet passed an Order-in-Council over-ruling the judgment of the Supreme Court permitting them to remain. The Order-in-Council was passed in September, 1939.

Under Canadian law, the appellants in the case were required to furnish a cash bond of dol. 30,000 (one lakh of rupees), and this sum was returned to them with the issuance of the Order.

INDIANS IN BR. COLUMBIA.

In this same year Dr. Pandia found that the Indians in British Columbia were still looked upon as aliens and were not recognized as British subjects. Thus, they had been denied foreshore rights in the rivers of that Province, which prevented them from taking or using the waters of the rivers for the operation of their saw-mills.

He immediately conferred with Premier Pattullo, head of the Provincial Government, and the result of his negotiations was the recognition of Indians as British subjects and the granting to them of the coveted fore-shore rights.

To cap his successful negotiations to prevent the deportation of the 300 Sikhs, threatened in 1939, it is for these same 300 that Dr. Pandia is now negotiating to have their wives and younger members of their families allowed to enter to join them. He is just now lately returned from Washington, Capital of the United States, where he has dealt with similar problems concerning the Indians in that country.

Many of the Sikhs who have established their homes in Canada have succeeded in doing very well, and at least two, Kapoor Singh and Mayo Singh, have become very wealthy and are owners of lumber mills, employing 600 to 700 persons daily Most of the Indians are located on Vancouver Island, in the towns of Duncan, Port Almerni and Youbou, and there are some few engaged in farming on the mainland near Kamloops and Kelowna.

Lt.-Col. V. R. Mirajkar, I.M.S., who has been appointed Principal of King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Arthur Comyn Happell, I.C.S. as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice V Pandrang Rao, says a press communique.

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Mexican Madcap!
She makes a dub of a deb in a fight to a finish for a man.. Leave it to Lupe and Leon to lay on the laughs.
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CARY GRANT
ROSALIND RUSSELL
IN A WILD & WITTY ROMANCE
HIS GIRL FRIDAY
ALSO SHOWING WAR NEWS
SUN. MORN. at 9-30 A.M.
THE MIKADO

Political Paralysis At Simla

ARRIVAL OF REFORMS COMMISSIONER DOES NOT DISSIPATE CLOUDS

Will C.-in-C. Take Defence Committee Fully Into His Confidence?

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, June 7.

Simla presents again the sad spectacle of a kind of political paralysis which is causing increasing concern in political circles. Several days have passed since the urgent visit of the Bengal Premier to urge the Viceroy to hold a conference of Provincial Premiers and other prominent leaders. This was supported by the Punjab Premier in a special appeal to the British public. Though, according to Mr. Fazlul Huq himself, the suggestion was sympathetically received by the Viceroy, nothing has happened to break the ominous silence which has continued now for weeks. It does not appear that Sir T. B. Sapru has so far received any reply from the Viceroy to the representations made by him to His Excellency personally. Evidently Whitehall is still ruminating over the unpleasant consequences which have followed Mr. Amery's last speech; but so far as Simla is concerned it seems to be still waiting for some further instructions from the Secretary of State

No one here is in a position to anticipate what these instructions will be or say when they will come. The position may be briefly summarised as follows. So far as the Congress is concerned it is being assumed that it will not come into the Central Government at present. As regards the Muslim League it is being freely stated that there is an important section in it which is anxious to participate in any reconstruction of the Central Government, but even if any of this section agree to come in, it can only be in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their party. The question now before the Government appears to be whether any improvement in the situation, politically or otherwise, can be expected if the present Executive Council of the Viceroy is enlarged to double its present size by the inclusion of five or six prominent Indians. This seems to be the utmost to which the British Government even now, according to talks in political circles here, are prepared to go, but even against this small move of mere "expansion" there are people objecting that as no purpose will be served by taking any step which does not satisfy the main political parties the better course would be to let the existing arrangements both at the Centre and in the provinces continue. So confused is the situation that it is difficult to say what will happen.

MR. HODSON'S ARRIVAL

At this juncture the arrival of Mr. Hodson, the new Reforms Commissioner, is not without interest. It is over seven weeks since he left London, but he is known to have had important talks with the Secretary of State before he left for India. As soon as he arrived in Simla, three days ago Mr. Hodson met the Viceroy and had a long conference with him. In the past the task of the Reforms Commissioner was merely to interpret the constitutional position whenever problems bearing on the interpretation of the Government of India Act came up before the Government of India; but the scope of Mr. Hodson's work may be larger. It is believed that he is expected to study the political situation in India to-day, meet public men and give suitable advice to the authorities. It is undoubtedly not in his hands to lay down political policy, but the advice which he gives is bound to have some influence with those in Whitehall who are responsible for his selection. His main task will probably be to prepare materials for postwar political developments. Still the problems of the present cannot be ignored indefinitely, for upon their wise solution depends not only the settlement of the principles to guide the future but the very stability of the present. It is not possible for the new Reforms Commissioner, if he has really any intention or power, to assist actively in the proper constitutional development of the country, to let the present problems shift for themselves and think only of what may happen or what should be done after the war. In any case it would be rash to attach undue importance to the appointment of Mr. Hodson as whatever his personal views or the advice which he gives may be he can only proceed on the lines of the policy laid down by His Majesty's Government.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The long-delayed announcement in fulfilment of the Commander-in-Chief's promise to set up a Defence Committee of the Central Legislature to advise the Defence Department came last week So far as the constitution of the committee is concerned, provision has been made for the representation of all parties in the Interim Committee which is to be formed pending the election of its members at the next session of the Central Legislature. Still the fact remains that owing to the political deadlock it is not possible to have a really representative committee. As the Congress party has boycotted the Central Legislature and gone to jail it cannot be represented. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Jinnah also in pursuance of his old policy will refuse to nominate any member of his party to serve on the Committee. As the remaining elected members in the two Houses are comparatively few in number it cannot be claimed that the Committee which will be formed from amongst them and other non-official members will be as representative as it could have been under normal conditions.

It appears, however, that the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to take this committee fully into his confidence and seek its advice on as many Defence problems as possible. The usefulness of some of the Departmental Committees of the Government of India suffers from the fact that its proceedings are formal in character and that they are generally confined to a previously prepared agenda brought up by the Department. If the Commander-in-Chief goes a step further and allows the members of the committee to raise on their own initiative such other subjects also as may interest them its effectiveness will be considerably increased. It is believed that owing to the importance of the Committee leaders of parties themselves like Mr. Aney. Sir Henry Gidney and others will express their willingness to serve on the Committee.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE

It may be rightly claimed that the meeting of newspaper editors which was held last week in Simla has been a great success. In official circles the usefulness of this body, and the help which it has been consistently giving in maintaining cordial relations between the Government and the Press, are fully acknowledged. In fact they seem to be as anxious as the newspaper editors themselves that it should develop into a strong and permanent organisation. In regard to the main question which was discussed by the Standing Committee, viz., the publication of Mahatma Gandhi's statements, no final agreement could be reached, but there is little doubt that before the next meeting an acceptable formula will be evolved.

BURMA DELEGATION

It is likely that the Government of India may agree to send the Education Member, Sir G. S. Bajpai, to Burma as the head of the delegation to discuss the immigration issue,. As both the Premier of Burma and the Commerce Minister came personally to New Delhi to conduct the trade delegations, this is probably intended as a return compliment. On the last occasion when trade questions were discussed the Government of Burma got the better of it—in fact one reason why the Government of India was prepared to concede a good deal was to secure the necessary relationship and goodwill in the relations between the two countries, so that in the discussion of the other outstanding questions between the two countries the proper spirit may prevail It is therefore hoped that Sir G. S. Bajpai will be able to secure substantially favourable terms in the coming negotiations As a negotiator it is difficult to think of a more astute advocate than Sir G. S. Bajpai nor one with greater knowledge and experience of overseas problems.

JAPAN-DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE TALKS

LONDON: June 9.

"The Times" Tokyo Correspondent cabled on June 6:—

In a telephone interview with the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" from Batavia, Mr Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese delegation to the Netherlands East Indies, said that the Dutch reply to Japan's "final note on the subject of trade negotiations" was unsatisfactory and although the Japanese delegation had asked for the elucidation of several points, it would withdraw unless the Dutch showed "greater sincerity."

Mr. Yoshizawa characterized the Dutch attitude as "stiff" but indicated that there would be further meetings.

Tokyo is silent, but a special liaison conference has been held between Government and the High Command.

POLICY ON TEXTILE REPORT CRITICISED

No Justification For Delaying Action On Issues Which Can Be Taken Up Immediately

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

In the course of a lengthy statement on the report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee the Textile Labour Association states:—

"If the Government of Bombay had produced more satisfying or substantial endorsement on the report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, we would have felt ourselves compensated for the inordinate length of time we have been kept waiting.

But what shall we think of a procedure which makes the Government responsible for classifying and characterising the recommendations of the report in such a manner as to leave practically nothing on its own hands to do or to consider?

Government finds that some very important recommendations of the Committee are of an All-India character and therefore not suitable for implementing in the provincial field

It would be a fortunate thing if the benefit of these recommendations is extended to the working classes of the whole country. There can therefore be no opposition to such an idea, if there was early prospect of concrete action by the Central Government. But has the Bombay Government made a strong representation to the Government of India to undertake the necessary legislation without delay? Is it going to do so?

A reasonable view of the matter is that since the Province of Bombay holds a leading position with regard to the textile industry. it is expected to go ahead with reforms in the interests of labour with the conviction that the other provinces would be impelled or constrained to follow at no distant date.

In Government's estimation, there are a few recommendations which cannot be summarily disposed of but in respect of them too, it has yet to give its careful consideration before anything can be done.

There is no justification for delay in these matters, and it is hoped that Government's consideration thereof would not be prolonged.

The question of setting up labour exchanges, for example. has been a live issue for at least two years. Why should Government postpone action even in this matter till the conclusion of the war? —A. P.

FRANCE IS RESISTING

(Continued from Page 6.)

plain Mr. Anybody, said the French critic. But the Germans had sized him up in a trice, and when he visited Germany lavished medals on him and made nim feel the British had neglected his greatness. "If the newspapers of his own country have quoted him aright", said the French newspaper correspondent, "and Lindbergh has been able to declare that France and England are responsible for the war, then he can be safely left to the judgment of the citizens of the United States. When the history of the war comes to be written it will be found that the Germans used Lindbergh also to fly their first signals of distress when they made him reiterate before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that he believed the war would end by compromise. It will not end by compromise but by victory of the democracies."

★

Two hundred German "tourists" have recently arrived in Morocco according to information contained in a recent French broadcast. They will need watching.

The "tourists" are in addition to the 82 members of the German armistice commission already in the African protectorate, and it is not surprising to find among them a naval officer, army officers and aviation officers. A number of likely sites for aerodromes, additional to those already existing, have been inspected by them.

Everywhere, systematically, the French military forces are being referred to and treated by the commission as merely police forces But while there is bitter anger among the colonists and officers and soldiers of the army of Africa who with Lyautey and his successors made Morocco, what is it today, German intrigue has everywhere thrown discord, doubt and uncertainty. Among other methods, Moroccan prisoners of war have been released from German prison camps and sent home after being well schooled and hearing much about Germany as the protector of Islam and as the hater of the infidel Jew. Money freely distributed among the very poor natives has turned many heads, and certain wealthy colonists have at the same time been given to understand that their property would always be safe.

The victories of our forces in North Africa are known throughout Morocco. Young officers and soldiers burn with a desire to join with ours and wipe the floor with the Italians, for whom as soldiers the French have always had the greatest contempt ("Dress them up in green, dress them in red, dress them how you like, they always run away", said Napoleon, speaking of the Italians). But the sinister hand of Germany is at work. The weaker of the higher command fear the loss of a pension for which they have spent years beneath the broiling sun, or reprisals on their families in France —the most terrible threat of all But in spite of all that, whenever the military governor visits a town the walls overnight blossom with inscriptions, "Vive de Gaulle! Vive l'Angleterre!".

Morocco is a danger spot that needs close watching. Germany has always had her eye on it as a key to Africa, and just as the Nazis have taken up the "Drang nach Osten" of the Hohenzollerns (you can change the label but it is always the same Germans), so they will not fail to revive the claims put forward twice in the early years of this century, that already nearly plunged Europe into war before 1914.

★

"Twice as dangerous as Laval" is the description of Admiral Darlan by authorities French circles in London.

The reasons given are that, in the first place, the Admiral is no friend of Great Britain, and he is a man of unbounded ambition destined to step into the shoes of Marshal Petain and find himself head of a great nation. His ambition, say those recently returned from France, has been skilfully played upon by the German masters of France. He has been led on by them to envisage a great career in the "New Order" in the new Nazi Europe, which, when it suits their purpose, the Nazis present as a united entity in which France will "find her real place" and a great French admiral" may win a great naval victory over Britain, such a victory as only the French fleet, whisper the Nazis, could hope to achieve.

Lest the picture be thought exaggerated, it is well to ponder the words of an article published in a recent issue of probably the most important of French periodicals, "L'Illustration". This particular issue carries a portrait of the Admiral on the cover, in uniform, and another of him on the principal inside page, in civilian dress. The leader writer, M Jacques de Lesdain has called his article, "The Principal and the Accessory".

"The principal thing to-day", says M. de Lesdain, "is the downfall of the power of the English and the entry of France into the European fatherland (patrie europeenne)". We know where we English stand and we need not follow the article into its sterile "accessories", the chief of which is that no one apparently should mind much about liberty and such unconsidered trifles, which can be safely left to a "generous" foe who, after killing some 80,000 Frenchmen and now holding three and a half million other Frenchmen as prisoners of war, is going to make such a nice Europe for us all to live in.

While Admiral Darlan may be thinking of himself as a possible hero of a naval engagement that would reverse the misfortune that befell Napoleon's Admiral, Villeneuve, at Trafalgar, it must not be forgotten that "there are others". It is not sufficiently known that the "Richelieu" at Dakar received an order from Admiral Darlan to return to Brest, when the sailors, fearing their ship was to be turned over to the Germans, refused to obey An attempt made to replace them by the crews of three destroyers failed completely.

The mass of French sailors like the mass of the French people know that there is only one hope for their country, and that hope is in a British victory.

CAWNPORE, June 12.—The 46th birthday of the King-Emperor was celebrated this evening at the lawns of Kailash Kutir by the workers of the Cawnpore Victoria Mills under the presidentship of Mr. T. B. Crossley District Magistrate. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava and Mr. Crossley spoke at the gathering.

French Prisoners Want To Fight On Our Side

New Bomb-Sight Apparatus Secures More Bulls Eyes For R. A. F.

SIMLA, June 12.

Following is news commentary by Major Alan Murray:—

Our penetration northwards in Syria is making steady progress The advance is not rapid, and this is intended in order, as far as possible, to avoid unnecessary clashes

The fact that the French resistance is described as a crust allows us the hope that when we have penetrated through this, our tasks will be easier.

In places the resistance we are meeting is strong, particularly up the coast towards Sidon. This is perhaps partly due to the configuration of the ground. It consists of a succession of ridges divided by deep wadis running down to the coast from the mountains of the Lebanon.

These ridges go on for about 30 miles towards Beirut and lend themselves especially well for a rear guard action such as the French are fighting.

Of the hundreds of prisoners we have taken, half are reported to be ready to fight on our side.

I was glad to see that loud speakers are playing their part in our effort to persuade the French to help us in the fight against Germany. The spoken words may bear fruit.

The French are no enemies of ours, so the less fighting there is in Syria the better pleased we shall all be.

Air Activity

The Royal Air Force is certainly getting a move on. Their activities range now far and wide day and night. Enemy shipping is receiving special attention.

Judging by the account of the sinking of a German tanker yesterday in the Straits of Dover, there does not seem to be much wrong with our bomb aiming. Seven direct hits in 10 shots, and all in one minute

Lately we have noticed signs that our bombers are getting more and more bulls eyes.

I imagine this is due anyway in part to the new Sperry bomb sight which the United States let us have the other day. Let us hope the bombers that attacked Brest on Tuesday night were also on the mark, for they believe their target was the "Prinz Eugen."

They have already immobilised the "Schornhorst" and 'Gneisanau" there, and a hat trick would be a crowning achievement

Nazi-Soviet Relations

Stories keep on coming through various parts of Europe that all is not well with the German-Russian Pact of friendship.

There is evidence, these reports say, that behind this friendly facade Hitler is trying his hardest to bring his relations with the Soviet to a crisis.

Further, these reports say that many infantry divisions, including armoured divisions, have been withdrawn from western and southern fronts in Europe and transferred to the German-Soviet frontier.

German divisions on and in the Soviet frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea are now alleged to number a hundred, all fully equipped for war.

The interesting thing about all this is that it is being too openly proclaimed. Either Hitler has such a poor opinion of the Russians that he is certain of success or it is all bluff. There are various explanations for these mysterious activities on the part of Germany. A quite likely one is that Hitler hopes to lull us into thinking that an invasion of Great Britain is off.

If we are taken in by this, he probably thinks we might weaken our home front to strengthen other fronts.

Hitler, with the advantage of interior lines, could then switch his divisions quickly westward and attack us while our strength is depleted.

If on the other hand, he really means to invade Russia, his object can only be to gain the wheat of Ukraine, and the oil of the Caucasus.

Through it all, Stalin looks on apparently unperturbed. No one can predict what his reaction will be if severe pressure, military or economic, is put on him.

Meanwhile, the Soviet press is busy stressing the growing strength of its army, the situation 'twixt Germany and Russia continues to be one big question mark.—A. P.

Bus Owners Agree To Grant Demands Of Workers

MADRAS: June 12.

Representatives of the City motor transport services and the Secretary of the Madras Motor Drivers' Association met at the office of the Labour Commissioner last evening when an agreement was signed providing certain concessions to the workers.

As a result the notice issued by the Workers' Association last week to go on strike from this morning is understood to have been withdrawn.

By the agreement the companies as a concession, on the suggestion of the Labour Commissioner, will grant to all permanent drivers appointed according to the time schdules sanctioned by the Road Traffic Boards of Madras and Chingleput at least three days' rest or two days' rest and one day's wages in lieu thereof in a month until the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories prepares a new schedule for each company.

Further the companies shall employ conductors and drivers necessary to run the single shift buses only from those living in the locality.

The companies shall reappoint discharged workers who have been recommended for reinstatement by the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories without loss of seniority.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1941

Vichy's Stiff Resistance In Syria

Machine-Gun And Mortar Nests At Fort Of Klair Still Holding Out

British Capture Fort Of Khaim But Hand To Hand Fighting Continues In Nearby Village

RAPID ADVANCE IN NORTH SYRIA CONTINUES

LONDON, June 13.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British column now driven north of Merj Ayoum, which has been described in Cairo as one of the main centres of the Vichy resistance in Syria and the capture of which followed sharp fighting in the Metulla sector just north of the Palestine-Syria frontier, in a delayed message, dated Tuesday, from a point in the Metulla sector, says, "Some French resistance is being encountered in this sector despite every effort of the British to avoid bloodshed.

AUSTRALIANS FACE FORMIDABLE ENEMY

The Australian infantry who started the operation with the hope that the French would quickly capitulate, now find themselves up against a fairly formidable enemy. The machine-gun and mortar nests in the fort of Klair are still holding out.

Its companion fort of Khaim is now in our hands, but hand-to-hand fighting is going on in Khaim village lying below the fort.

British Send Shell After Shell

The Correspondent continues, I have just returned from the fort which I reached after trying to clamber up a rocky hillside within the range of enemy machine-gun and artillery fire.

Peering cautiously through a loophole I could see the Khaim village hidden under a pall of smoke and hear the rattle of Bren guns and the crash of mortars as the Aussies mopped up.

At the same time British artillery was sending shell after shell into an enemy position behind the village.

Resistance Crushed

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—

Merj Ayoum, the headquarters of the Syrians' frontier posts, was quiet without a shot being fired after the British and Imperial forces in sharp fighting had crushed the resistance of Vichy troops in the head of the Jordan Valley.

To-night I reconnoitred with Australian mechanised cavalry units north of Merj Ayoum. Apart from isolated resistance on hillstops behind Khaim, there were no signs of the enemy's main forces which had moved northwards.

For three days the British forces had done all in their power to avoid bloodshed, sending an envoy forward with a White Flag to the enemy to ask for surrender. Then we attacked. Within a few hours three keypoints guarding strategical communication arteries to Beirut were in British hands.

The first the Fort of Klair was captured, then Khaim village was mopped up by Australian infantry at bayonet point.

Klair had been putting up stiff resistance from reinforced and concreted machine-gun and mortar nests concealed in cowsheds and houses.

Standing on a rooftop in Metulla I watched Australian infantry creep up the hillside for the final attack. By sunrise the task was completed and Klair had surrendered.

Later in a village I spoke to some prisoners. They were mostly colonial troops.

One said "We had orders to fight and carried out those orders. We like the British and are prepared to fight on your side."—

Australians Astounded

An Australian officer said: "We were astounded at the resistance put up by the enemy and attribute it to trained professional colonial soldiers under orders to fight irrespective of the cause or the enemy.

We have done all in our power to avoid a conflict. After capturing the fort we signalled to the enemy, who had retired to a village with the French flag, asking them to surrender, but they ignored our request."

Some military observers express the opinion that the French concentrated forces in the Metulla Sector in order to fight a delaying action.

In contrast with the resistance put up in the Metulla Sector, regions to the west where British cavalry were operating, guarding the left flank, were quiet undisturbed.

British Continue Advance

"The British continued their rapid advance in northern Syria to-day," said an American commentator broadcasting from Ankara on Thursday night.

"According to reliable reports the British brigade which occupied the desert post of Deir Ez Zor on Wednesday is now pushing ahead in the direction of Palmyra along a good road which should make the going fairly easy for motorised units.

Meanwhile, further north B.E.F. units, which set out from Iraq last Sunday and which have been skirting the Syrian—Turkish frontier, have come nearly 300 miles and are now at a Syrian border post just 115 miles from Aleppo.

If they keep up at the present speed it is believed they should enter Syria's most important modern city by Sunday or Monday.

No Sign Of Nazi Help

"There is still no sign of real Nazi help in men, planes and material to the Vichy French in Syria, and unless it arrives very soon the British conquest may be completed fairly rapidly now," said the American commentator Martin Argonsky broadcasting on Thursday night from Ankara.

Argonsky concluded his broadcast by announcing, "It is learned in Ankara that the Nazis have presented a semi-official assurance to the Official Turkish News Agency in Berlin that Germany has no intention now or in the future of demanding passage for troops or material through Turkey to Syria or the Middle East.

The Nazis pointed out that being in possession of Crete and the Aegian islands bordering on the Turkish coast they had no need of a Turkish transit permission.—

LA PASIONARIA FINED 25 MILLION PESETAS

MADRID, June 13.

The Communist Senorita Dolores Ibarrui Gomez, whose impassioned speeches during the civil war made her known throughout the world as La Pasionaria, has been condemned to 25 million peseta fine which is equivalent to the loss of all her possessions, and banishment for 15 years.

The Tribunal also recommended that La Pasionaria who is now believed to be in Russia should be deprived of Spanish nationality.—Reuter.

U. S. Military Affairs Chairman On "Robinmoor" Episode

Washington Expected To Take Severe Action Against Germany: Ship Shelled 30 Times And Sunk With 20 Minutes' Notice

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Reaction ranging from the proposal, "convoy with battle fleets and let shooting start," to expressed doubts whether Germany is responsible for the sinking of the "Robinmoor" swept the Capital of the United States, as a forceful diplomatic action or even much stronger measures against Germany appeared likely.

The Capital is gravely interested in the affair while newspapers have already begun to requote instances including references to the "Lusitania" which led to the United States entry in the world war.

Mr. May, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, declared, "We ought to convoy with battle fleets. Let shooting start. Let us see who shoots first and can outshoot the other."

Senator Connally called the sinking "an unjustified and unwarranted attack" and said, "Our Government will take appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents."

Senator Vanmuys expressed the opinion that a great deal would depend on the location of the ship when sunk and, "If it was in dangerous waters—either the war zone or approaching the war zone—I do not think we should become unduly exercised, but if it was in peaceful waters the situation is much graver."

Senator Johnson said, "I hope this is not the incident they all have been looking for with bated breath.

Senator Wheeler said, "I hope this is not one of those incidents interventionists have been saying that the President is looking for to get us into the war. The country is not prepared for war nor do the people want to get in.'

Senator Smith declared that he did not believe that the State Department knew whether the "Robinmoor" was sunk by a German submarine or not.

Sunk By German Submarine

Meanwhile, the survivors of the "Robinmoor" have informed the American Consul that a German submarine torpedoed her after giving the crew 20 minutes to abandon ship, it is officially announced.

The Consul has reported to the State Department that the submarine ordered the "Robinmoor" by a blinking light to stop and send her papers with a life boat. The survivors related that the life boat rowed about half a mile towards the submarine and informed the Commander of the identity of the ship.

An officer of the "Robinmoor" talked to the submarine Commander for ten minutes after which the survivors said that they heard the Commander order the "Robinmoor" to be abandoned within 20 minutes.

The submarine eventually allowed the "Robinmoor" 30 minutes.

The Consul's report which was published to-night said that as soon as four life-boats got clear of the "Robinmoor", she was torpedoed amidships and shelled 30 times. She sank in 23 minutes.

The survivors said that the submarine carried no flag nor markings except the name "Lorricke" or "Lorickke" painted on the conning tower.

The life-boats with the crew and passengers remained together on the scene for 24 hours as the submarine had promised to radio their position so that they could be rescued but the boats departed from the scene later when no help arrived.

The announcement that the "Robinmoor" was knowingly sunk by a German submarine is expected by careful observers here to have nation-wide repercussions.

That the administration regards the incident seriously could be judged by Mr. Welles' statement.

The impression of many is that Mr. Welles' statement is probably the first step in preparing the stage for big developments though few think that it will lead directly to war.

KING PRAISES GREEK HEROISM

LONDON, June 13.

In a message to King George of Greece thanking the Greek people "one and all and each individually" for the heroic stand of Greece and Crete, King George VI, while saying that the loss of Crete is "a bitter blow," adds, "We share your grief but we also share your hopes.

News reaches this country daily to prove that the tragedy of Greece has left unbroken the spirit of your gallant people who show and continue to show heroism and disregard for odds unsurpassed in history.—Reuter.

Mass Arrest Of Labour Leaders

Miss Gokhale, Mrs Dange, Nimbkar Joglekar And Shahid Among Arrested

Rule 26 Of Defence Of India Act Put Into Operation Against 15

BOMBAY, Friday.

A number of prominent Labour leaders of Bombay were rounded up by the Bombay C. I. D. to-day, under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Act.

The arrests totalled 15 till noon.

The contingent which was rounded up from an early hour of the morning, included Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mrs. Dange, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mr. Mohamad Shahid, Mr. M. I. Khan, Mr. K. Madhavan, Mr. K. T. Sule. Miss Godavari Gokhale, Mr. T. T. Suryavanshi, Mr. D. D. Rane, Mr. K. P. Bhatkar, Mr. M. S. Kulkarni, Mr. B. L. Parab, Mr. V. P. Bapat and Mr. C. S. Pillay.

The C. I. D. swooped on the respective residences of the prominent Labour leaders at about 5 a.m.

The arrests were effected by Deputy Commissioner G. G. Ray and Superintendent Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar is a front rank labour leader of Bombay, having been connected with the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) for a number of years, and having organised the long-drawn-out textile strike in Bombay in 1928-29 and again in 1931, 1934 and 1940. He is at present General Secretary of the G. K. U.

Mr. Nimbkar was one of the Meerut conspiracy case prisoners and on his release he gave up connection with the Communist Party but contributed a good deal to the organisation of the textile workers.

He attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva as a labour delegate in 1938. He was one of the founders of the Workers' and Peasants' Party in 1927.

He was at one time the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He is a member of the Bombay Corporation.

Mrs. Dange has been connected with the Girni Kamgar Union for over ten years. She acted as one of the members of the Brain Trust of the Textile Workers' organisation during the strike of 1940. The credit for organising the women workers in the Textile mills of Bombay goes partly to Mrs. Dange.

She was a member of the War Council of the Girni Kamgar Union when the Union declared a general strike in 1940.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar who was one of the Meerut conspiracy case prisoners has been actively associated with the Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union and other labour organisations. He is a member of the Bombay Corporation.

During the textile strike of 1940, Mr. Joglekar worked as a member of the War Council and addressed hundreds of labour meetings.

Miss Godavari Gokhale was a member of the Servants of India Society until last year. She took a prominent part in the matter of organising the textile strike of 1940 and was arrested under the Defence of India rules. She is the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference and was Secretary of the Domestic Workers' Union.

Mr. Madhavan was a member of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, Shahid, Vice-President of G. K. U., Kulkarni, Acting Secretary of G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Suryavanshi was conducting the Lever Brothers factory strike.

Miss Godavari Gokhale and Mrs. Dange were taken to Yeravda for detention. Thirteen others will be detained in Arthur Road Jail.

City Labour Leader Arrested

BOMBAY, Friday.

Deputy Inspector Kadam of the Bombay C. I. D. Special Branch, arrested Sjt. M. Madhavan at his residence at 5-30 this morning, under the Preventive section fo the Defence of India Rules. He has been removed to Arthur Road jail.

Sjt. Madhavan is a well-known Congress and Labour worker of the City, and is the Secretary of the "F" Ward Congress Committee and K. E. M. Hospital Worker's Union.

Congress Captures 53 Out Of 58 Seats Uncontested

JUBBULPORE, June 13.

IN THE ELECTIONS TO THE LOCAL BOARDS IN THE BETUL DISTRICT, MAHAKOSHAL, 53 OUT OF 58 SEATS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE CONGRESS NOMINEES UNOPPOSED.

THE ELECTION OF THE REMAINING FOUR SEATS WILL BE HELD LATER. ONLY ONE SEAT WAS CAPTURED BY AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

'ERE... THAT'S FAR ENOUGH, MATEY!
BLIMEY, I'M GOIN' OVER TO TH' INN!
GOLDEN BEETLE INN
GORBLIMEY, THERE'S A FIGHT GOIN' ON IN THERE!
CRASH
WHAM
THAT AIN'T NO FIGHT, THAT'S TH' POLICE! STAND BACK!
YOU SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER THAN TANGLE WITH INSPECTOR WADE! WHERE'S REKCEB?
THIRD DOOR RIGHT, SECOND FLOOR...
THAT'S BETTER. COME ON, DON!
1-29
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